The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXI., No. 26. Whole No. 818. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c

Library 1906 1285 Summit Ave

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Secretary Bonaparte's Collision with New England Patriotism 941
Prying into Panama Canal Payrolls 942
Abolition of Railroad Passes 943
Moral Sentiment Aroused by the Corey Case . 944
Cruelties of the Christmas Season 945
Disappointment over the Meriwether Sentence 946
Territorial Sentiment on the Statehood Question 947

LETTERS AND ART:

A Struggle to Save a Dying Language . . . 949
A Music-Drama on an Unusual Theme . . . 950
What College Students Read 950
Bernhardt's Art in its Meridian 951
A Significant Poem 951
Jane Austen and her English Sisterhood . . . 952
The Value of Slang 952

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Is Burbank Overrated? 953
Mind in Man and Animals 953
Ancient Attemps at Anatomical Repairs . . . 954
To Lessen Vibration in Steamers 954
Fresh Water at Sea 955
Speech and Intellect 955
Four Periods of Growth and their Meaning . 956

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Simple Man's View of Immortality . . . 957
Christianity's Dependence Upon Literature . 957
Comment of the Excluded Denominations on the Federation Conference 958
Religious Side of Victor Hugo 958
The Religious Destiny of Ethical Culture . . 959

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Campbell-Bannerman and the Irish 960
Bernhardt and Antisemitism in Canada . . . 961
Tolstoy's Optimistic View of Russia's Future . 962
The Revolution and the Russian Press . . . 962
The Newspaper Peril to the British Army . . 963
Woman's Rights in Sweden 964

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . . . 965-966

MISCELLANEOUS 967-974

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY. Publishers. 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL | TRAVEL | TRAVEL

WABASH SYSTEM

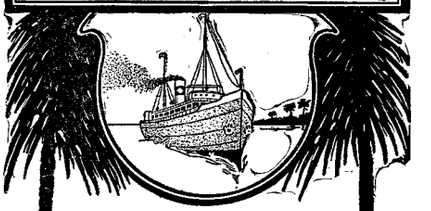
The GREAT INTERMEDIATE ROUTE BETWEEN
THE EAST and WEST

THROUGH CAR SERVICE IS OPERATED BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON
AND
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS
AND WITH BUT ONE CHANGE TO
KANSAS CITY and OMAHA

All trains are served by Dining Cars on which
SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR

C. S. CRANE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMAICA



Avoid the Dreary Days of Winter

Visit the Island of Perpetual Summer

Travel on one of the perfectly equipped "Admirals," the Twin Screw U. S. Mail Steamships of the

United Fruit Company

They afford the most delightful salt water trip of the winter months. Within 24 hours after leaving, you are in the warm airs of the Gulf Stream. Hotel accommodations in Jamaica satisfy every desire.

Weekly Sailings from Boston and Philadelphia. Steamships "Brookline" and "Barnstable" weekly from Baltimore.

Round Trip, $45
One Way, $25
including meals and berth

"A Happy Month in Jamaica" is a fascinating booklet we send on request. For this and complete information, write to one of these addresses.

DIVISION PASSENGER AGENT
UNITED FRUIT CO.
Long Wharf, Boston
5 N. Wharves, Philadelphia
104 East Pratt St., Baltimore
321 St. Charles St., New Orleans, or
Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Thos. Cook & Sons
Tourist Agents
or Local Tourist Agent

FLORIDA
NEW ORLEANS
CUBA
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE
AND
SOUTHERN RY.
3 Trains a Day
Between
Cincinnati, Jacksonville and St. Augustine.
Double Daily Service
Cincinnati and New Orleans
Through Pullman service between Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Charleston, Atlanta, Birmingham and Shreveport. Winter tourist tickets now on sale. For rates, maps, etc., address
W. A. Garrett, G.M.
W.C.Rinearson, GPA
Cincinnati, O.

"A land flowing with milk and honey."

CALIFORNIA IS THE MECCA

Seekers after rest and recreation in a bracing climate, amid enchanting scenery surrounded by fruits and flowers, are going to California this winter in greater numbers than ever before.

The way to go is by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The new trains of this system give a fine service, fast time, and afford every convenience and luxury. Inquire of ticket agents regarding the new facilities.

For a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," which is No. 5 of the New York Central Lines' "Four-Track Series," illustrating and describing the principal winter resorts in all parts of the country, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager Advertising Department, Room 333, Grand Central Station, New York.

THREE HISTORIC PENINSULAS

SPAIN	ITALY	GREECE
with its Alhambra, the fairest monument of Oriental art.	with its Eternal City, at whose golden milestone all roads end.	with its Olympus, whose gods live in the poetry of all mankind.

Three Stepping Stones in the Pathway of Empire

We may retrace the steps together.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 201 Clarendon St., Boston

TOURS TO THE ORIENT

Luxurious and leisurely travel through lands famous in romance, history and sacred story.

COOK'S THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SERIES of select limited Parties leave Jan. 6, 9, 26, Feb. 3, 17, 27, for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, the NILE, HOLY LAND, TURKEY, GREECE, etc.

$660 - TO - $1,090

Including All Expenses, first class throughout.
Send for illustrated Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 125 offices abroad.
Established 1841.

A MAP OF EUROPE

Outlining in detail the best itineraries

FOR TRAVELERS

and containing suggestions as to the best way of seeing the best in Europe

SENT UPON REQUEST

A postal card will bring it.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

To JAPAN in "Cherry Blossom Season."

Tour starts February 12th; select, small party. Time of absence 3½ months. Address **Honeyman's Private Tours, Plainfield, N. J.**

Europe Select two months' Summer Tour. Small party. Best steamers. Personal escort. Apply at once. **Rev. L. D. Temple,** Watertown Z, Mass. **$250**

LIBRARY OF RELIGIOUS POETRY

A collection of the best poetry of all ages and lands, including 1,888 poems, representing the verse of 716 authors. Edited by PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D., LL.D. Royal 8vo, cloth, 1,049 pages, indexes to authors, subjects, first lines, $6.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JACK HENDERSON SERIES

MIRTHFUL BOOKS IN UP-TO-DATE SLANG

A Series of Books by Benj. F. Cobb, written in the catchy slang vein which to-day is so prevalent. These books are the best issued and fairly blossom with wit and humor. Bound in cloth, gilt tops, with seven half-tone illustrations. The titles:

JACK HENDERSON DOWN EAST.
JACK HENDERSON OUT WEST.
JACK HENDERSON DOWN SOUTH.
JACK HENDERSON ON MATRIMONY.
JACK HENDERSON ON TIPPING.
JACK HENDERSON ON EXPERIENCE.

Nothing like them for driving away the blues and keeping down doctor bills.

Price, per copy, 50c.; per set, $3.00, postpaid

For sale at Booksellers or write the Publishers.

HURST & CO., 395-399 Broadway, NEW YORK

Send for a complete Holiday Catalogue.

THE BEST XMAS GIFT

for your

BUSINESS FRIEND

is

Lippincott's New Gazetteer

For OFFICE or LIBRARY

Edited by ANGELO HEILPRIN and LOUIS HEILPRIN

This Standard Work of Reference has just been issued in an entirely revised form. No gift could be more appreciated and in constant remembrance for years.

2000 PAGES. QUARTO

Sheep	$10.00 net
Half Russia	12.50 net
Three-quarter Levant	15.00 net

For Sale by All Booksellers.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY - - PHILADELPHIA

DO YOU KNOW A BOY

who would appreciate an opportunity to earn **money, premiums,** and a thorough **business training,** in exchange for a little spare time work? You will be doing the boy a favor by asking him to reply to this advertisement or by sending his name and address to Boy Department, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44 East 23d Street, New York.

TRUE MOTHERHOOD

Helpful talks on the ideals of true motherhood and woman's sphere as a home maker. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 12mo, leatherette, 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

UNITARIAN PUBLICATIONS

Sent free to anyone who will address Mrs. Geo. L. Davenport, Box 47, Cohasset, Mass.

135,000 WORDS

SPELLED AND PRONOUNCED

TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS, ITALICS, NUMERALS AND COMPOUND WORDS; ALSO RULES FOR SYLLABICATION AND PUNCTUATION AND A LARGE LIST OF HOMOPHONES

DESIGNED FOR OFFICE, SCHOOL AND LIBRARY USE, BY

JOHN H. BECHTEL

The compiler has diligently compared the leading dictionaries, and in this book recorded the preferred form of spelling and pronunciation of nearly every word in the English language.

$2.00 net. Half-leather, $2.50 net.

Postage additional

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY

1219 Walnut St. Philadelphia

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., 1219 Walnut St., Phila.
Send circular and information in regard to 135,000 words spelled and pronounced.
Name.....
Address.....

The Perfect Woman

If you are a mother or daughter and would seek the rare joy of perfect health of body and happiness of mind and heart, you will not miss the tender, intimate talks of a womanly woman in the helpful little book

"What Our Girls Ought to Know"

By MARY J. STUDLEY, M.D. It tells about:

THE BODY How to have a sound, healthy body, how to avoid headaches, colds, throat troubles, how the food staples should be cooked and how not, how to breathe and keep the skin healthy, what to eat and how to eat it, what to wear and how to wear it—all these everyday needs are explained in the light of the latest hygienic and common-sense knowledge, with clear explanations of the physiology of the body.

THE SEX The most delicate and yet most important subject of information to every girl or woman is fully described in a frank, wholesome, womanly way, without even the slightest hint of either false modesty or indelicacy—the science of sex made clear in such a charming way that it is doubtful if any other explanation could be more appropriate to give to a budding girl.

THE MIND How the brain and nerves act, how to keep the nervous system in vigorous, healthy condition, how to regulate the daily habits of life so as to give the mind the greatest amount of true happiness, these vital subjects of every girl's and woman's life are talked of with many a bright smile, metaphor and apt quotation, emphasizing the truths in the most earnest way.

THE HEART The author, a woman, with a big warm, sympathetic heart, enjoying the close confidence of scores of girls, talks right out to her readers and takes them also into her confidence, telling these girls and women how they too can attain the same qualities that gave a benediction to her life—in short she tells these girls how to become fair of soul and fair of body, to attain to the true beauty of

The Perfect Woman

12mo, Cloth, $1. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

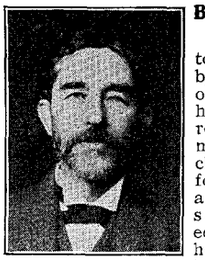
SUCCESS

The life stories of eminent statesmen, manufacturers, merchants, educators, reformers and others who have climbed the ladder.

Revised and Enlarged—45th Thousand

Successful Men of To-Day

and what they say of Success



DR. CRAFTS

By Wilbur F. Crafts

In this book the way to success is described by hundreds of men of our time and land who have been over the road—statesmen, manufacturers, merchants, educators, reformers, representing a great variety of true success. Previous editions of the book have been read aloud in high schools, given by employers to their young men to increase their efficiency, and read by boys around their summer camp fires. The new edition has been both revised and enlarged and is at every point up to date. It abounds in good stories, and watchwords new and old.

SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL MEN

Theodore Roosevelt		Henry Cabot Lodge
Andrew Carnegie		John Wanamaker
Grover Cleveland		Whitelaw Reid
William Osler		Carroll D. Wright
Charles W. Eliot	W. J. Bryan	R. S. MacArthur

12mo, Cloth, 300 Pages. 20 Half-tone Portraits. Price $1.00, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MEN AND WOMEN WHO READ THIS WEEK'S LITERARY DIGEST should go to their nearest bookstores at once and buy a copy of the remarkable book advertised below. Whatever other novels they may have in mind for now or later, this is one which they should not "pass up." It is "American to the core," says the N. Y. EVENING MAIL; a "strong and absorbing story," says LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It is receiving unusual praise in all parts of the country.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS says:

"In it the good red blood of a real humanity fairly surges, and the steady light of truth glows to the end. The story is told with vigor and positiveness, sincerity and originality. It is wholesome and absorbing."

"Altogether, one of the most ***worth while*** pieces of fiction this fall."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"The story is a capital one. It is a fireside story if ever there was one."—*New York Press.*

THE MAN FROM RED-KEG

FIFTH EDITION NOW READY **By EUGENE THWING** (Author of "The Red-Keggers")

Do you like to see a man fight a good fight against odds and win out?

Do you like to see a grafter put out of business?

Do you think there should be a chance for a fellow who wants to be a man, whatever have been his past misdeeds?

Do you like "a beautiful love story"?

Do you want to peer into the deep mysteries of lives where men hold their secrets under lock and key?

Do you want to read or give a friend a book that "makes the blood tingle, and the face wreathe itself in smiles"?

Go to Your Bookstore and Get "THE MAN FROM RED-KEG"

"It is by Eugene Thwing, who wrote that other open-air, blue-sky book, 'The Red-Keggers.' It is wholsome, humorous, helpful. It's a story for MEN, about MEN, by a MAN."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Mr. Thwing knows men very well indeed. . . . His WOMEN are both real and winning."—*N. Y. American.*

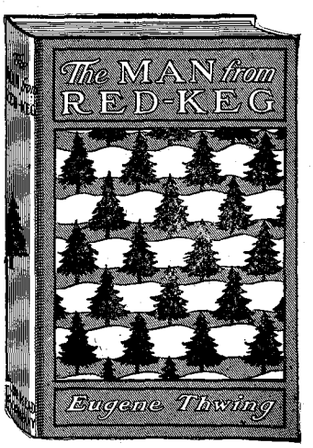
IF THE STORY IS WHAT YOU WANT

"It is a rattling good story."—*Education,* Boston.

"A thrilling modern tale—one of the most interesting published in a long time. It is good to read such a story."—*Boston Globe.*

"A tale of remarkable power; beyond all question one of the most interesting books published this season."—*Albany Press and Knickerbocker.*

What Woman Will Be Prevented from Buying it By Reading This Criticism? "The book has a fine literary flavor. The story is admirably told, interesting from the first chapter to the finish. Of fun there is enough. Recommend **"The Man from Red-Keg"** to all who are fond of strong, purposeful (but not preachy) novels—*men in particular*, as it is 'essentially a MAN'S book for MEN."—*Publisher and Retailer*, New York.



IF YOU WANT MORE THAN A STORY

"It is a story of real, live people, exciting, full of vital issues."—*The Watchman,* Boston.

"It is hard to find a book in which the elements which make and unmake character are more strongly presented, and which at the same time so completely fascinates the novel reader."—*The Literary Digest.*

Is This the Atmosphere You Like? "A thrilling story—a story that savors of the pine woods. The hum of the big saws is in the atmosphere. The snow sparkles. The boom of the great logs falling into the sledges reverberates."—*Washington Star.*

"WHOEVER likes the smell of pine logs and fresh woodland—WHOEVER admires *true, brave manhood,* together with *loving womanliness* of the homemaking, wifely sort, will be pleased with this book. It is a rattling good story."—*Education,* Boston.

There are six Illustrations by WALTER H. EVERETT. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

"Strength and vigor, honesty and square dealing give virility to the story. There is here sincerity, where heart-grief battles against the phantom of a past life. There is here the conflict of the old nature and the new. There is intense passion; there is the beauty of unstained love; there are hatred and villany; there is robust and self-sacrificing manhood; there is plain, rugged honor linked to chivalrous self-abasement. It is a good story, well told, a fitting successor to 'The Red-Keggers,' by the same author."—*United Presbyterian,* Pittsburg.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Pubs., 372 Fifth Ave., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXI., NO. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 818

ON JANUARY 1, 1906,

A strike of the typesetters in the printing establishments of New York City is expected, which may delay some of our January issues. Readers and advertisers who fail to receive their copies of the magazine on time may rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to minimize the delay.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE'S COLLISION WITH NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTISM.

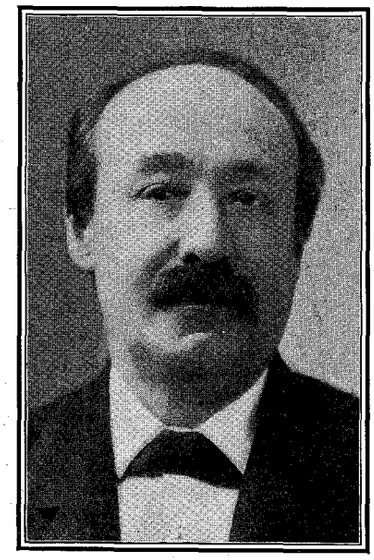
THE suggestion made in the annual report of Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, that the historic frigate *Constitution* be used as a target for the gunners of the navy has made him the target for denunciations from well-nigh every editorial and oratorical marksman in New England, with a scathing fire from every other part of the country. The suggestion is "simply brutal," exclaims Charles Francis Adams; and John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, declares that it "shocks every instinct of national pride and glory." The Providence *Journal* wonders whether Secretary Bonaparte is devoid of sentiment himself or thinks that other people have none. To sink "Old Ironsides" with American guns would be "little less than sacrilege," declares ex-Mayor Green, of Boston.

Here is Mr. Bonaparte's proposition:

"In dealing with this question it is important to bear in mind that the vessel now at Charlestown is not the vessel with which Hull captured the *Guerriere*. Some portion of the materials from that ship was undoubtedly used in building the new one, to which her name was subsequently given, but probably only a very small part of these materials can be now identified with any confidence, and, in any event, it is quite certain that they constituted only a very small part of the structure of the new ship. To exhibit the *Constitution*, therefore, as the genuine 'Old Ironsides,' charging, as has been proposed, a fee for permission to inspect her, and using the amount thus earned to bear the expense of her preservation, would not only ill accord with the dignity of the Government, but would amount to obtaining money under false pretenses.

"The further suggestion that she should be rebuilt on her old lines with new materials would involve perfectly unjustifiable waste of public money, since, when completed, at a cost of certainly several hundred thousand dollars, she would be absolutely useless. Nevertheless, I think it would be wise and becoming to commemorate in some proper way the victories of the old *Constitution*, and I suggest that this be done in the same way in which it was done when the frigate was rebuilt—that is to say, I suggest that so much of the materials of the present ship as can be shown to have belonged to the original *Constitution*, and to be also of some utility, or, at least, of no detriment, on board a modern ship of war, be transferred to a new vessel, to be named the *Constitution*, and that the remainder of the ship be broken up.

"If, for purely sentimental reasons, it is thought that this supposed veteran of our old wars is entitled to a maritime end, she might be used as a target for some of the ships in our North Atlantic fleet and sunk by their fire."



Copyrighted by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE,
Who suggested that the famous old frigate *Constitution* be used as a target.

One of the most striking features of the outburst of wrath roused by the Secretary is the widespread reprinting of the poem written upon a similar occasion seventy years ago by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in which he declared it would be better to turn the famous old frigate adrift:

"Nail to the mast her tattered flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* remarks that if the expense of caring for the *Constitution* is more than the Government can afford, a contribution of one cent each by every editor and schoolboy who has published or declaimed Dr. Holmes's poem would provide a fund ample for the purpose. And as for the Secretary's objection that the present ship contains little of the original *Constitution*, several papers remind him that as the human body is supposed to be renewed every seven years, his own constitution is not what it was seven years ago.

Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"To New England sailors, firing on the *Constitution* would be almost as offensive as bombarding Bunker Hill Monument or Plymouth Rock. To be sure, the *Constitution* has been rebuilt since she won her famous victories, but, nevertheless, she is the same *Constitution*. Her renown was not taken out of her with the old timber. . . . . .

"Great Britain preserves the *Victory*, which is 140 years old, and was a famous ship when the *Constitution* was launched. She is not of the slightest practical worth to-day, but she is of immense sentimental value to the British navy and British public. There is no other *Victory* on the British navy list, and her name will not be duplicated as long as she holds together. During the Trafalgar Centennial celebration the *Victory* blazed with light by night, and by day the old heroic signal fluttered to the delight of all England. To put the *Constitution* in her old shape would cost comparatively little, and the interest on the investment would be tremendous in the way of 'sentimental reasons.'

"Secretary Bonaparte's great kinsman knew the value of sentiment. He would have made a French ship with a record akin to the *Constitution's* an object of public veneration forever."

In reply to a telegram of protest sent him by the Misses Stewart, of Philadelphia, Secretary Bonaparte explains in a letter that his recommendation was made "in way of suggestion only," and offered a means of disposing of the few remains of the *Constitution* "which might appeal to some." "There was no expression of intention on the part of the department," he adds, "and, as I stated some time since, no action will be taken in reference to the *Constitution* until Congress has expressed its will."

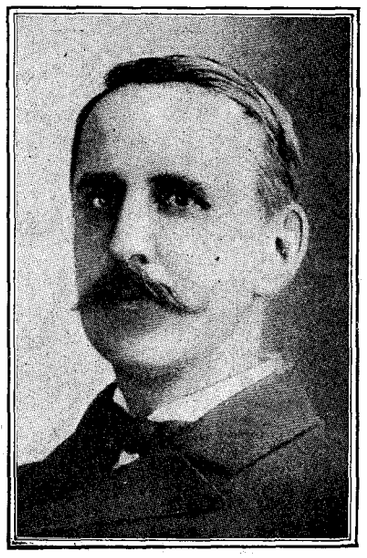
TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; foreign postage, $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** It is found that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed that continuous service is desired, unless subscribers order discontinuance, either when subscribing or at any time during the year. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRYING INTO PANAMA CANAL PAY-ROLLS.

"THE spirit of critical watchfuless," says the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), has been so thoroughly aroused that the Republicans in control "will find it difficult to railroad appropriations through Congress without subjecting their actions to the most careful scrutiny." The truth of this assertion became very manifest this month when the House took under consideration the emergency bill for the Panama canal. In voting to reduce the amount asked for from $16,500,000 to $11,000,000, that body, declares the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), practically served notice upon President Roosevelt and the Canal Commission that they "must closely itemize reports of all expenditures and estimates," while other papers noted a similar disposition to "give an airing" to all canal matters when the bill reached the Senate.



JAMES A. TAWNEY (MINN.),

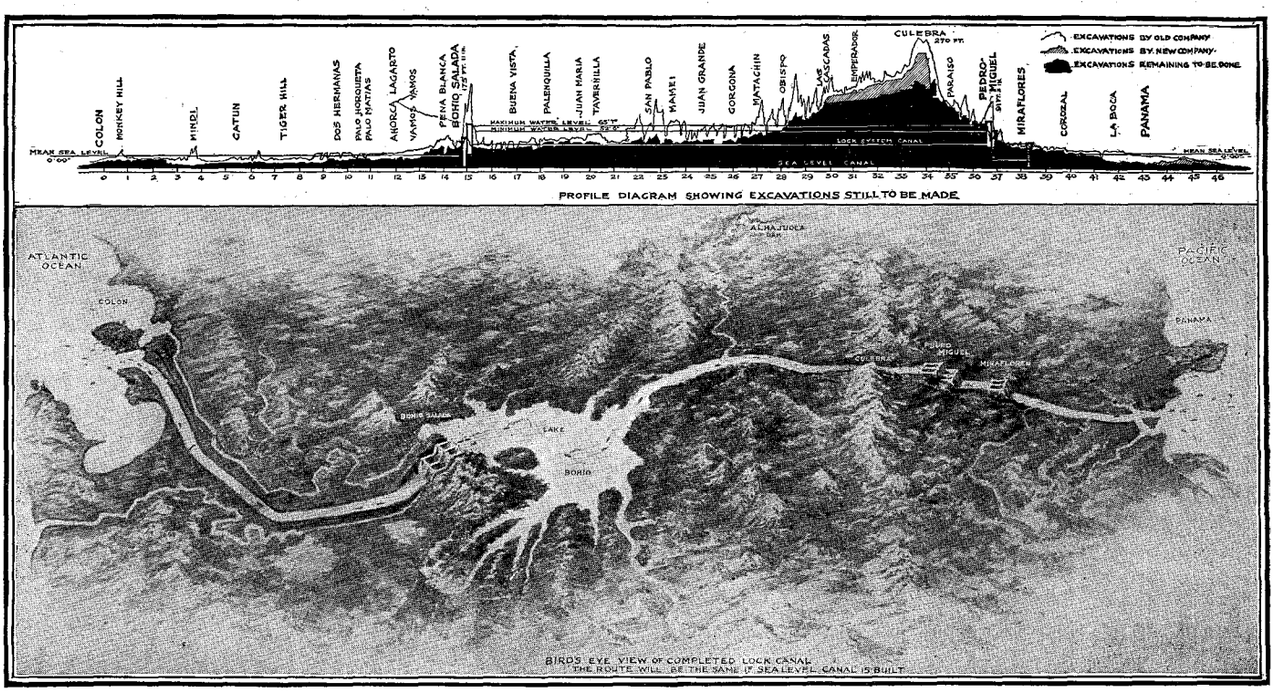
New chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, who will guard against unwarranted expenditures.

The ground upon which critics, both within and without the halls of Congress, seem to base their complaints against the administration of the Isthmian Canal Commission is the large size of the salary lists. The discovery that Joseph B. Bishop, the literary secretary, or, as some say, the "press agent" of the commissioners, is paid $10,000 a year, led to a general examination of the salary accounts which developed many interesting facts. "Some of the salaries which the Government is paying," says the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), "are surprising," and the Washington *Star* (Ind.) declares that "the Administration has been dealing out salaries with a lavish hand." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), after making a few remarks about Mr. Bishop's appointment, observes:

"Undoubtedly the salary of this secretaryship is high. Mr. Shonts, the chairman of the commission, gets $30,000; Mr. Magoon, who is not only a commissioner but the Governor of the Canal Zone, resident on the Isthmus, gets $17,500. The other commissioners, Rear-Admiral Endicott, Brigadier-General Hains, Brigadier-General Ernst, and Mr. Harrod of the Corps of Engineers, receive $7,500. The secretary of the commission has a salary of $10,000, which is $2,000 a year more than is paid to the Secretary of War, who under the President has supervision and control of the work of the Canal Commission. There are three other $10,000 places. One is held by the General Purchasing Officer, another by the General Auditor, and the third is that of Chief Sanitary Officer, filled by the appointment of Colonel Gorgas. The Auditor's estimate calls for $225,000 for 'salaries, incidental expenses, rent, etc.,' in the United States from October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906."

There are, on the other hand, many papers that do not see anything out of the way in giving large salaries to officials and employees of the higher classes in the service of the Canal Commission. "The argument," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "that salaries in the canal zone are excessive because they are twice as large as salaries paid for similar work in Washington, is to talk nonsense." This also seems to be the opinion of the Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Dem.), which furthermore believes that no matter how advisable it might be to examine the pay-rolls of the commission, nothing should be done to interfere with the granting of appropriations which are manifestly necessary. Thus:

"There is a demand in the Senate for a complete auditing of the Canal Commission's accounts. This demand implies a suspicion that the money thus far expended has not all been wisely applied. It is to be hoped, at least, that it does not imply a dishonest use of any of the appropriations thus far made. But be that as it may, further appropriations, which are absolutely necessary to meet pay-rolls and other bills soon to become due, should not be held up pending an investigation that might be tediously prolonged and which, under the most favorable circumstances possible, could not reach a conclusion in time to prevent embarrassment for the commission in the matter of meeting its



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LOCK CANAL AT PANAMA.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

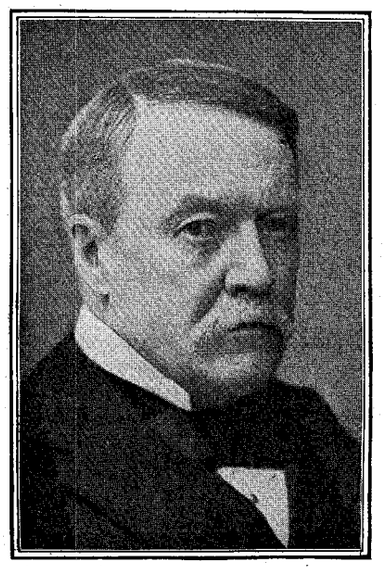
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pay-rolls, unless appropriations are made without regard to the investigations.

"As to the suspicion cast on the commission, all that the country cares to know for the present is that Mr. Roosevelt, who is empowered to build the canal, has asked for necessary appropriations. The people know that he, more than any one else, would insist upon a thorough investigation and a complete accounting if there was a reasonable doubt as to the expenditure of money thus far. But no Senate and no set of Senators will be sustained by the people in an effort to hamper the President and the commission for political effect or for some still worse reason."

ABOLITION OF RAILROAD PASSES.

IN announcing the discontinuance of passes, the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Reading, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the New York Central, says the New York *Times*, have put themselves in harmony "with public sentiment." The Chicago *News* predicts that their surprising but generally applauded act will probably be imitated by all railways belonging to the Trunk Line Association, by January 1, so that "after that date no passes will be issued by these lines to men in public office, to shippers, or to any persons save those actually in the employ of the roads"; and by way of comment on this sudden resolution of the railroads to obey the injunctions of the Interstate Commerce acts and the laws of several States, *The News* continues:

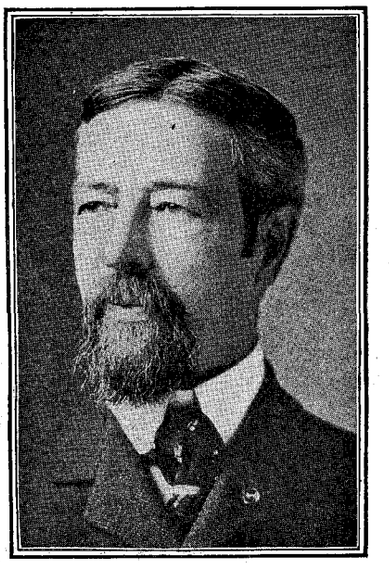


ALEXANDER J. CASSATT,
President of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, who started the reform movement against free transportation on railroads.

"This proposed action reflects the growing tendency to regard illicit perquisites of all kinds as objectionable and unwise and to abolish them as out of keeping with the improving standards of business and political conduct. The railway companies are awakening to the fact that where passes secure no compensatory favors they represent a dead loss to the roads issuing them, while any favors they do secure are improper, if not illegal. In several of the States governors or legislatures already have taken action looking to the abolition of passes. Now that the railway companies are evincing signs of a purpose to pursue the same policy there is reason to hope that the abuse is about to end. The railway pass has been a potent corrupting influence, all the more dangerous because it has been so generally regarded as a courtesy and not as a bribe. It has affected the attitude of law-making bodies and afforded a means of discriminating among shippers. Its abolition will bring about more honest methods both in politics and in business."

The newspapers of the country show a remarkable unanimity in praising the issuance of the order abolishing passes, in spite of the fact that editors and correspondents will probably feel its effect as seriously as any other class of people against whom it is directed. All agree with the Portland *Oregonian* in calling a pass nothing more than a "bribe," whose insidious influence under the garb of a "conventional crime" has often corrupted legislatures, the bench, bar, press, and even the pulpit, and done untold damage in lowering the standards of morality in public life in this nation. Thus the Philadelphia *North American* exclaims:

"Imagine the influence for evil thus exerted by these tiny bits of pasteboard upon Congressmen, legislators, judges, editors, holders of great and small civil offices and miscellaneous public functionaries! How can a judge who, in his heart, wishes to be honest eliminate from his mind a bias for the company whose pass is in his poocket? What legislator in Congress or the State Assembly can find his anger grow hot against a railroad abuse when he accepts a tip from the company every time he rides? In what manner can an able editor defend the public, whose champion he presumes to be, from the oppression of a great and tyrannical corporation while he has within his waistcoat a ticket representing the company's money, which he accepted as a gratuity? A political boss who has obtained and used for the purpose of debauching his followers a bushel or more of passes is not likely, one would imagine, to be indifferent to the expressed wish of the railroad company for some new kind of a crook in legislation, for the suppression of bills which ought not to be suppressed, and for exceeding tenderness in dealing with all matters even remotely affecting the company's interests. Thus the railroad company corrupted the boss, and the boss added a new taint of putridity to the ancient corruption of the railroad company; and, both together, they put depravity into politics and filled the land with knavery.



Copyright by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. BAER,
President of the Reading and of other eastern railroads who in extending the anti-pass order over his lines said: "I intend that it shall be carried out to the very letter."

"There is literally no measure of the evil influence exerted by the railroad pass. In fact, most men greatly underestimate it. The ticket is so small; it is so subtle and noiseless; it is unseen and usually unsuspected; but its work is deadly. It appeals to one of the strongest passions in the human breast, the desire to get something apparently for nothing; and also to that almost equally strong personal vanity which induces men to like to be selected for distinctive honors. Men of high degree, who would

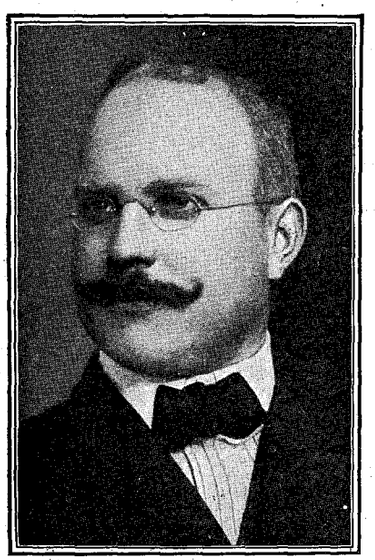
THE ACTOR—"Cassatt is my patron. No more lonely jaunts. I'll have companions now." —De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

look with horror upon a direct and open money bribe, pocketed an annual pass with a chuckle of satisfaction. Men who would have resented a railroad official's attempt to tip them with a coin were as eager for trip passes as a dipsomaniac for drink. There is really no exaggeration in the assertion that no single influence proceeding from one source and operating in one direction has done so much to poison the very fountains of politi l life as the railroad free pass."

MORAL SENTIMENT AROUSED BY THE COREY CASE.

THE storm of public indignation raging around W. E. Corey on account of his domestic infelicities, that has finally culminated in an apparently widespread demand for his removal from office as president of the United States Steel Corporation,



W. E. COREY,
President of the United States Steel Corporations, who has incurred disfavor on account of his easy views on the marriage and divorce question.

"is," exclaims the Boston *Transcript*, "an encouraging sign of the times." The New York *Sun* declares that it affords "a convincing illustration of the sensitiveness of the morality of American society," and furthermore constitutes "an uprising in defense of the sanctity of the institution of marriage" which contradicts the assumption of "those who look upon the prevalence of divorces in this country as a symptom of a lamentable social degradation." According to the press reports, the marital troubles of the young, wealthy, and energetic head of America's largest industrial corporation do not present an unusual example of flagrant immorality. His name, it is true, is identified with that of a much-advertised and popular comic actress; and rumor, as the Chicago *Chronicle* remarks, accuses him of seeking a separation from a faithful wife "to whom he plighted his troth when both were poor," so that he may marry a woman who would be "a more ornamental head to his household." But Mr. Corey, according to the New York *Herald*, does not see how such stories, even if they were true, should interfere with his management of the steel trust. So he has no intention of resigning, and feels surprised that there is so much publicity given to his private affairs, since similar affairs in the lives of many prominent men and women have been passed over in silence.

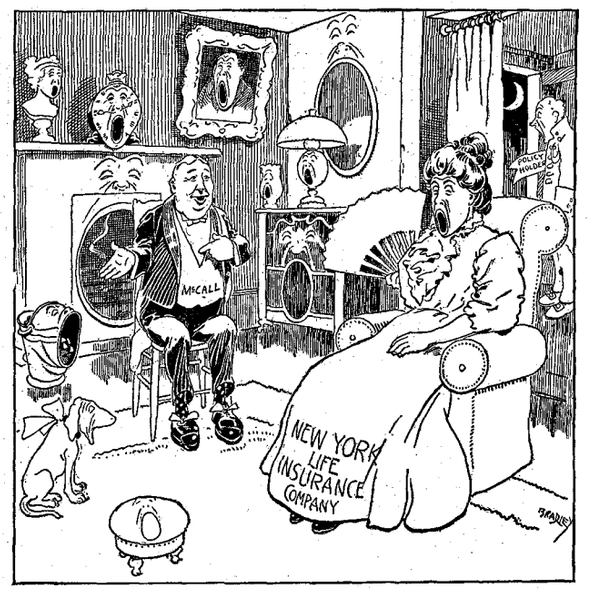
"Doubtless," exclaims the New York *World*, he is as much surprised "as if he were the first man to make the discovery that there is a higher law," and then this paper sarcastically adds:

"Why is Corey surprised? His own predecessor is the best steel man in the country, but he gambled in Monte Carlo and he gambled worse in Wall Street. Public opinion demanded his resignation as head of the steel trust, and he went.

"Six months ago Hyde and Alexander and the McCurdys and Perkins and McCall, and all those associated with them in insurance looting, professed a philosophic doubt as to the existence of a higher law. They have changed their minds. Part of them have gone. The rest will go. Senator Burton and Senator Mitchell may have thought that there was no higher law, but it kept them out of the United States Senate after they were indicted. Mitchell is dead and Burton is a ruined man, a political pariah, whether he goes to prison or not. There is no man in the Republic so great or so powerful that he can disregard the edicts of public opinion."

In spite of the fact that many of his relatives and business associates have turned against Mr. Corey and are outspoken in criticizing him and denouncing his willingess to get rid of the wife who shared all his early poverty and privations, he nevertheless has found a firm friend and supporter in Elbert Henry Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the steel corporation, who is quoted as saying: "I see no reason why any one should think Mr. Corey will or ought to tender his resignation as president." This gives the New York *Evening Post* an opportunity to express its sentiments on the case in the following vigorous manner:

"No reason? If, under the circumstances commonly reported, Mr. Corey prefers another woman to his own wife, his usefulness in a high position of trust is at an end. He is marked as a man in whose character the possession of riches has developed the gravest defects. 'This,' reply his defenders, 'is a hard saying. You lay upon him a heavy burden. Men in many other walks of life are not cross-questioned as to their habits of eating and dri ing, their



SOME MEN NEVER CAN TAKE A HINT AND GO.
Almost anybody but Mr. McCall would notice that even the doorway yawns.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

PRESIDENT MCCALL—"Resign! Not while I have my strength!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

HINTS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNCLE SAM—"There's a map of the biggest Christmas stocking I fill this year."
—Walker in the Richmond *News Leader*.

indulgence in games of chance, their relations with women, their ways of spending their income. They can do as they like with their own money.' It *is* a hard saying, but it is true. The private life of a lawyer or a merchant may be as lax as his conscience will allow, because he is answerable only to himself. But a man who takes a position of trust—from a minor clerkship in a bank to the presidency of the steel corporation—has deliberately assumed obligations, not only to keep his fingers out of the till, but to carry himself so upright in all his ways that no man can suspect his fidelity. He can not do as he likes with his own money, if he likes to affront the moral sense of the community. And on this point the wisdom of the world is not foolishness. Experience as old as humanity proves that the gambler, the drunkard, and the debauchee, however alert their intellectual faculties, are not in the long run trustworthy. If any fact is writ large in human nature it is this. Men forget it while they are making money faster than they can spend it. Men forget it when they cut loose from former associates, and escape from the social pressure of early environment. Our newly rich, in Wall Street and out, have signally forgotten it in the past decade. But the law is still immutable."

A SURREPTITIOUS PINCH.
—Frontispiece to *Harper's Bazar* (December).

CRUELTIES OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

IT is not unusual to read, at this time of the year, much about the sufferings of the shop-assistants and clerks, and the overladen postmen and expressmen, but it remains for a humanitarian to draw our attention to worse "barbarities" of the season. Our informant, Ernest Bell, of London, chairman of the Humanitarian League, makes a vehement protest against the carnival of slaughter of dumb animals for the Christmas market. "It seems," writes Mr. Bell, that "the genius of the people has inclined more to the pagan ideal of festival than to the religious," with the result that our "observance of one of the most sacred of the Church's festivals has been allowed to degenerate into a species of carnival." Mr. Bell continues (in *The Humane Review*, London):

"Pleasures there are, undoubtedly, and they are the deepest and most real for those who can enjoy them, which bring no pain to any fellow-creature. Such only we might expect to find at this season of 'Peace on earth' and 'Good will toward men.'

"How little is this the case is shown by the literature of the season, which is said to reflect the public taste. Where can one open any book or paper on the subject, or any so-called Christmas number, but a prominent feature is the promise of high feeding? Even the dainty Christmas cards show us arrangements of robins sitting on Christmas puddings, slaughtered birds hanging up by their legs, huge joints on dishes, and foaming tankards of beer, as tho these represented the most appropriate means of commemorating the birth of the Prince of Peace."

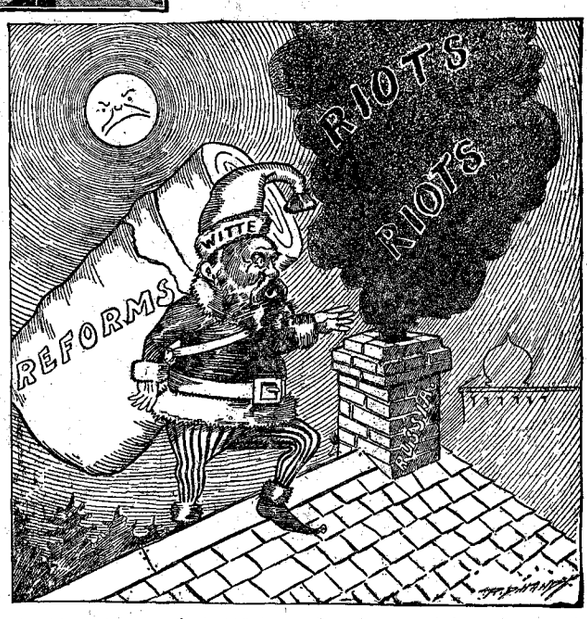
After reciting some of the tortures of turtles, turkeys, geese, and cattle, before killing, Mr. Bell says:

"Trade in living animals . . . is literally a trade in patient, willing, uncomplaining slaves, and we may hope that the day will come when this will be felt, and it will be realized that we have no more right to live and amuse ourselves by and through the sufferings of animals than by the enslavement of human beings.

"It has been stated that ten million pounds are spent annually on the so-called sport of pigeon-shooting. Were the pigeon-matches discontinued, this money would be forced to run into other channels which could hardly be more unprofitable. And who can say that the immense sums squandered on eating and drinking at Christmas-tide might not be spent with more dignity, more appropriateness to the event commemorated, and with more lasting benefit to the community?

"The religious aspect of the matter we would rather leave to some one more competent to speak of it than we are. To us it seems that there is no religious aspect in it at all. In Biblical times, truly, men used to sacrfice animals to the glorification of their God. We have improved on this method: we bring our sacrifices in ever-increasing number, but we eat them *ourselves* now.

"The one fact that stands out clearly is the strange incongruity of the whole proceeding. Were our object to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Darkness instead of the Savior of the human race, we know no way more appropriate than by that great wail of anguish beginning beforehand on the plains of America and other far-distant lands . . . and converging to London."



SOMEBODY WON'T GET A CHRISTMAS PRESENT THIS YEAR.
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune*

SOME CHRISTMAS CARICATURES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE MERIWETHER SENTENCE.

ONE of the noticeable features of the press comment during the trial of Minor Meriwether, on the charge of killing Midshipman Branch in a fist fight at Annapolis, was the tendency to sympathize with the unfortunate lad and to absolve him from all blame. "Midshipman Branch," declared the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "was the victim of a pernicious and demoralizing system," and other papers held that the real responsibility rested upon the authorities at the Academy, who tolerated the maintenance of a dueling code in the institution. In view of this sentiment it is hardly surprising to find many papers expressing disappointment over the findings of the court-martial, which finds Meriwether guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and sentences him to confinement within the Academy grounds for one year and a reprimand. He was, however, acquitted on the charge of manslaughter. "This is little less than a vindication," says the Washington *Star*, and the New York *Times* believes that it "would be the height of injustice to visit Midshipman Meriwether with any penalty whatever if it appears that he has merely conformed to the code which he found in operation by the consent of his comrades and the connivance or negligence of his superiors." The verdict is "illogical" to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which says that Meriwether "should have been wholly set free."

Copyright by The National Press Association.

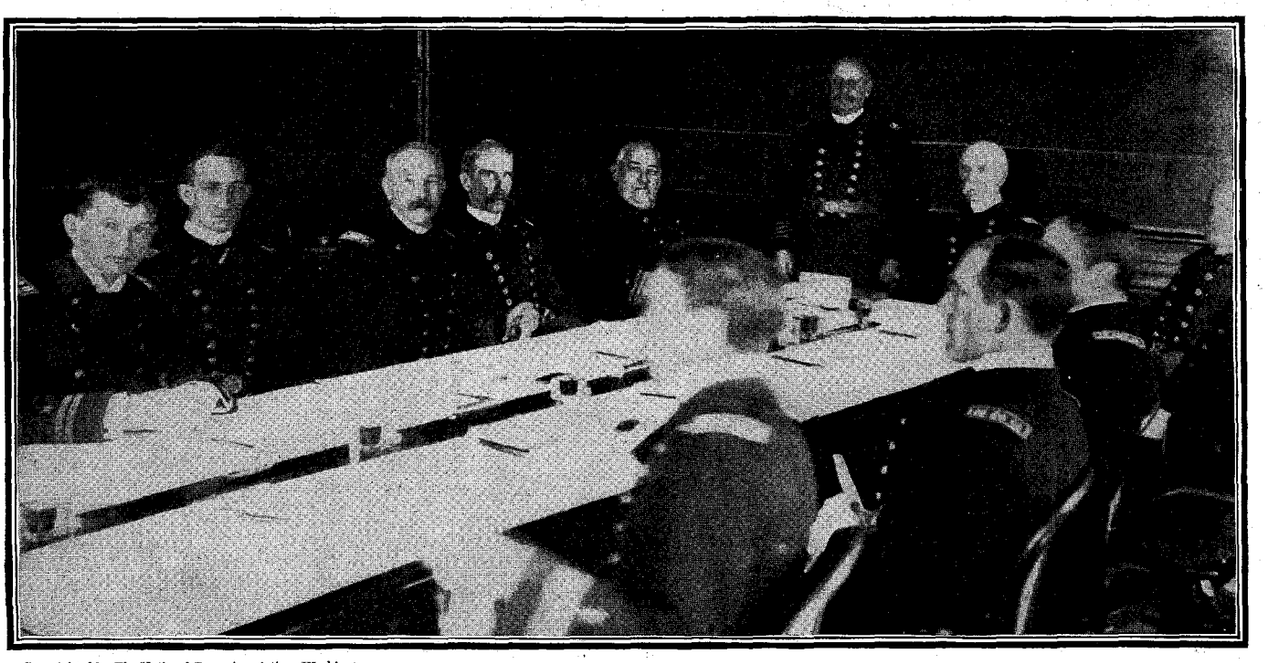
MIDSHIPMAN MINOR MERIWETHER.

The testimony evoked during the trial in Washington fully established in the opinion of the press the fact that such fistic combats were not prohibited, but, on the contrary, were known by the officers of the Academy to prevail. One midshipman testified that he had refereed nineteen fist-fights, and that these fights, tho forbidden by the regulations, were an accepted method of settling differences among cadets. In his report on the case Secretary Bonaparte shows that there is some doubt as to whether Branch's death was caused by a fall or by the blows received during the fight. "But the accused," he says, "was undoubtedly entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt, and the record discloses a state of proof which, if it did not compel, at least justified an acquittal of this charge." In regard to the violation of the Academy regulations and the testimony that fights had been of frequent occurrence, and that no penalties had been inflicted, the Secretary says:

"This evidence seems to the department altogether immaterial as affecting the guilt or innocence of the accused. There can be no such thing as a lawful custom to commit crime, and the fact that through the laxity or want of vigilance of other persons in the service other old offenders had escaped punishment should in no wise justify the accused in violating the law. That the participants in the fight all knew they were doing something wrong is sufficiently shown, in the opinion of the department, by their interrupting the fight when an officer was believed to be approaching the room where it occurred. They may not have expected to receive adequate punishment, but they felt it was to their interest to avoid discovery. There was also evidence tending to show that the accused was unfamiliar with the articles for the government of the navy, . . . and, since the oath which he took since his admission to the Academy referred specifically to these articles, the department holds that he can claim no immunity on the ground of ignorance of a law which it was clearly his duty to know. . . . . .

"The department has no difficulty in holding that this sentence is amply justified by the offense committed. There is, indeed, room for some doubt whether the punishment imposed might not have justly been made more severe, but as to this the department need express no opinion. In one respect, however, it seems proper that the sentence should be mitigated so as to permit the accused to participate in the next annual practise cruise."

While the press generally approve these findings, some disappointment centers around the fact that nothing is said against the



Copyrighted by The National Press Association, Washington.

THE COURT-MARTIAL THAT TRIED MIDSHIPMAN MERIWETHER.

The members of the court, from the reader's left to right, are: Lieut. Ridley McLean; Lieut.-Com. John E. Craven; Capt. Samuel P. Comley; Capt. Richard Wainwright; Rear-Admiral Alexander H. McCormick; Captain Marix; Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsey, president; Rear-Admiral Albert S. Barker; Lieut.-Com. George R. Clark; Lieutenant Jackson and Lieut. E. Constein.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

practise of settling differences by fist fights, for these papers say that the "code" was on trial. "The worst feature of the finding," declares the New York *Mail*, "is that in effect it justifies the 'midshipmen's code,' and leaves that brutal means of arbitrament still in force"; and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* adds that Meriwether has been "made to a large extent a scapegoat for plain neglect of duty on the part of his superiors, a dereliction in which the Secretary of the Navy will share if he allows the matter to drop without striving to improve the conditions which the trial has revealed." The Washington *Star* declares:

"The court-martialing of Meriwether did not cover the case. The approval of the findings leaves the main work of reform to be undertaken. If the case is allowed to drop now the whole country will be permitted to understand that fist-fighting at the Naval Academy is condoned by the authorities, who ask only that fatal results do not follow, and who declare that such fatal results are punishable merely by a reprimand and nominal confinement. The Naval Academy, and not young Meriwether, is now on trial."

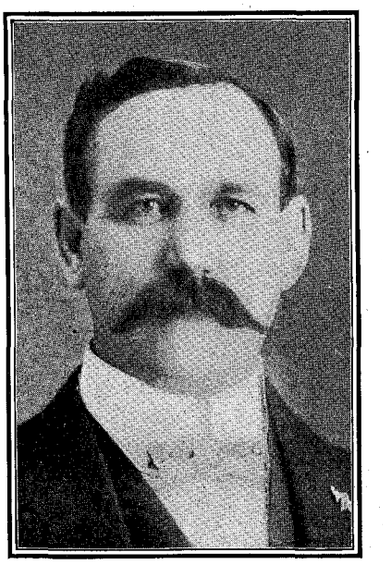
Even more bitter is the denunciation of the Academy officials that is brought out by the discovery of a brutal case of hazing at Annapolis, notwithstanding the testimony of midshipmen witnesses before the Meriwether court-martial that the practise did not exist. The hazing took place on December 13, and the victim, Midshipman Kimbough, was found in his room in a state of coma, the result of having been compelled by upper classmen repeatedly to stand on his head. To the Brooklyn *Eagle* this case suggests "that the demoralization in management revealed at the trial of Meriwether is getting no better very fast," and "that the attention of the Secretary of the Navy should be given at once to the work of reform."

TERRITORIAL SENTIMENT ON THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

THE great majority of the press of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and of the other papers in that part of the country are in favor of "joint" Statehood, or the plan to make one State out of the "Twin Territories." The "injustice of depriving over one million free American citizens of self-government" seems to have united all in a common cause. Differences of opinion have been laid aside for the sake of expediency; and interest and effort are now centered and engaged in securing from Congress a proper and immediate consideration of the rights of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, independent of any action that may be taken in regard to Arizona and New Mexico. For a fear is entertained that if the old scheme to make four instead of two States out of the remaining Territories is revived, Statehood legislation would have to be accomplished through an "omnibus" bill, which would produce an interminable delay. Hence, with the exception of the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and some other prominent dailies, the papers referred to are earnestly urging the adoption of the Statehood bill which Mr. Bird S. McGuire (Rep.), delegate from Oklahoma, prepared and introduced as number one on the calendar in this session of Congress. Says *The Oklahoman* (Dem.) of Oklahoma City: "The fitness and the right of these Territories to be admitted should be considered without regard to the question of admitting Arizona and New Mexico, jointly or separately." And *The Capital* (Rep.), of Guthrie, remarks:

"Both political parties in each of the Territories are on record now in favor of joint Statehood for the two Territories. The Democrats of Indian Territory were the last to get in line, but they are welcome, as, regardless of parties, the people of Oklahoma should work unanimously for the kind of Statehood the majority of people of the two Territories prefer, and there should not be a dissenting voice at Washington wnen we demand our rights this winter. It is best that the people here give not the least excuse for members of the Senate to work against the Statehood bill that will be reported from the House Committee and passed by that body before the Christmas holidays."

The papers, however, which hold out for "separate" Statehood are standing firmly by their colors. They present cogent arguments to support their position, the chief one of which seems to be founded on the contention that more Western Senators are needed in order to preserve a proper balance of representation in the Senate between the East and the West. This point is clearly brought out by the St. Louis *Republic*, which says:

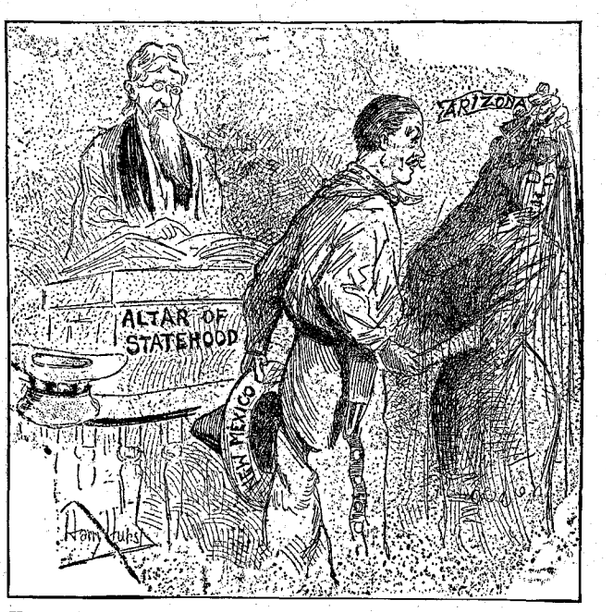


BIRD S. MCGUIRE,

Delegate from Oklahoma who opposes the "omnibus" bill, and insists that Oklahoma and Indian Territory be admitted as one State regardless of whatever action may be taken in respect to Arizona and New Mexico.

"In the four States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana there was, by the census in 1900, a population of 8,488,564. Oklahoma and the Indian Territory would add nearly 800,000, making the population of the Southwest this side of the Mississippi River 9,638,955 by the census of 1900, without counting New Mexico and Arizona. By the same census the population of the six New England States was in 1900 only 5,592,351. And yet New England is represented in the Senate at Washington by twelve Senators while the Southwest with a population 70 per cent. greater in 1900 is represented by only eight Senators in Washington. If two new States are created in Oklahoma and Sequoyah (Indian Territory) this part of the Southwest will have twelve Senators, the same as New England, and on the basis of the census of five years ago 70 per cent. of its population would be still without representation in the Senate, as compared with New England."

The press of Arizona and New Mexico shows considerable conflict of opinion on the Statehood question. The sentiment for "joint" Statehood is stronger in New Mexico than in Arizona. In fact, barring the Santa Fé *New Mexican* and some other noteworthy exceptions, the New Mexican papers seem heartily in favor of the proposition laid down by President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress. In Arizona, however, the situation is different.



UNCLE SAM—"Do either of the contracting parties object to this union?"
—Hurst in *The Arizona Republican* (Phoenix, Ariz.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Holbrook *Argus*, the Arizona *Star* (Tucson), the Nogales *Oasis*, *The Herald and Apache News* (St. Johns), the Coconino *Sun* (Flagstaff), and possibly the *Dispatch*, endorse the union of the Territories either as a matter of principle or because they believe it to be the only way to secure self-government for the people of Arizona within a reasonable time.

But excepting these papers, the trend of opinion in Arizona seems to have a pronounced direction toward a "separate" Statehood movement. Among the leaders on this side of the question are the Douglas *International*, *The Gazette* and *The Republican*, of Phoenix, and *The Post* and *The Citizen* of Tucson. The Tombstone *Prospecter* is non-committal. They dread the proposed union for fear that the American people of Arizona would be outvoted by the larger "greaser" population of New Mexico; and the arguments they advance in their effort to avert this danger are that the two Territories united have too vast an area to be included in one State, while each alone has just the right size for that purpose, and besides is so richly endowed with natural resources that its population numerically will eventually surpass that of many older States.

The views of these papers are ably summed up by the Tucson *Citizen*, which says:

"All the public bodies of Arizona that represent the people and have a right to reflect and express public sentiment, have declared opposition to the jointure of Arizona and New Mexico in Statehood. The Legislature declared against the jointure, the boards of supervisors of the different counties declared against jointure, and all the municipal bodies in the Territory have declared against the surrender of Arizona to the domination of the New Mexican majority.

"This correctly expresses the opinion of the people of Arizona. A few individuals here and there are willing to submit Arizona to the Government of New Mexico. These are invariably back-number politicians, people with grievances, men who have been 'turned down' by their party, lawyers without briefs and ready for any adventure, and the aged, the decrepit, and feeble.

"The substantial fact is that New Mexico has more than twice as many people as Arizona, while the material resources of Arizona are more than twice greater than those of New Mexico. In the event of joint Statehood New Mexico would make the laws and do the governing, and Arizona would have to foot the bills. Arizona would be denuded of its institutions—its university, its prison, its asylums, and its normal schools. New Mexico would furnish the Governor and State officers, the Senators of the United States, the judges of the Supreme Court. Spanish would in all probability be made the official language of the courts and Legislature and the teaching of English might not be tolerated in the public schools. This is what confronts Arizona in the event of joint Statehood with New Mexico.

"The thoughtful and patriotic people of Arizona desire to preserve their own civilization, their own institutions, their own laws and liberties. Arizona is English-speaking and the great majority of its people are of European stock, largely of the Anglo-Celtic race. They will not surrender their right to govern themselves. They will never yield themselves to the dominant voting power of an alien race."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THO Witte is the man of the hour, it must seem like a pretty long hour to him.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. WITTE is enjoying the usual experiences of the physician who is called after the priest has left.—*The Detroit News.*

FUTURE historians looking over Mr. Ba'four's political record will have to admit that he was a great golf player.—*The Chicago News.*

PERHAPS Russia is merely working herself up to a condition favorable to the introduction of football into the country.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

FURTHER discoveries as to the elaborate system of canals on Mars lead us to believe that the transcontinental railroads have little influence there.—*The Detroit News.*

THERE have been a good many Macedonian massacres, but it was not until Macedonian finances went wrong that the great Christian Powers got excited.—*The Newark News.*

THE asphalt trust's assertion that money would get any kind of justice desired in Venezuela's courts is refuted by the fact that the trust didn't get what it wanted.—*The Detroit News.*

GEORGE W. PERKINS denies that he was in peril while in Russia. They probably fought shy of him as soon as they ascertained he was a life-insurance magnate.—*The Washington Post.*

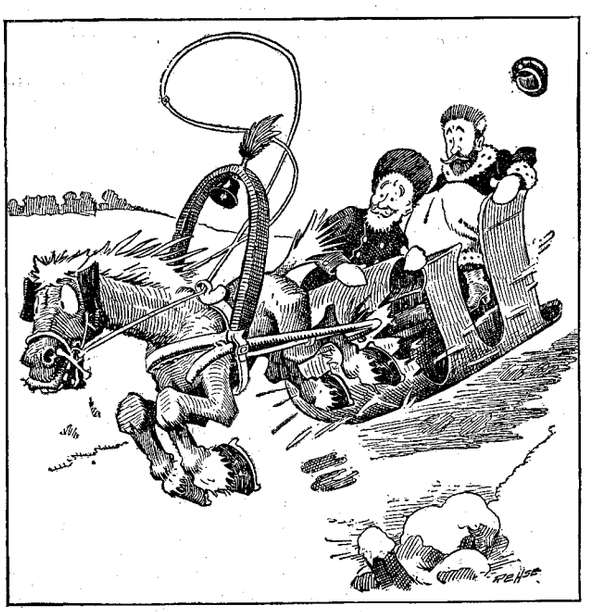
SIXTEEN hundred steerage passengers sang a song of thanksgiving when they arrived in New York. The explanation is that they had never been in New York before.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the suppression of G. Bernard Shaw's new play there is little danger that the New York stage will be elevated sufficiently to hurt any one who falls off.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

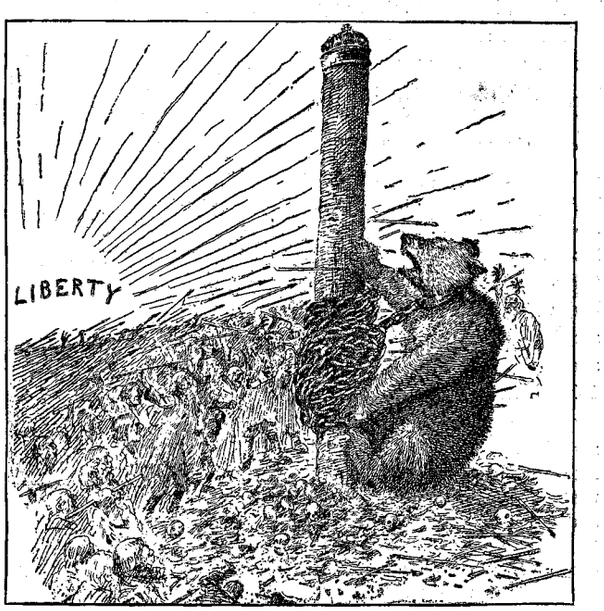
ONE of the saddest things about it is that many of those who have built up the life-insurance business are compelled to abandon it before the assets have been seriously impaired.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

COL. S. S. MCCLURE, who advocates calling boodlers and grafters "just plain thieves," is a hard man. He seems to have no consideration for the feelings of other plain thieves.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A TEXAS poet has written a song in which he says that while his body is in Texas his soul is in Tennessee. He is not the first poet who has had trouble in keeping body and soul together.—*The Toledo Blade.*



WITTE—"I believe I'll jump."
CZAR—"In a minute you won't have to."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*



AT THE END OF HIS ROPE.
—Davenport in the New York *Mail.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF THE AUTOCRACY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

A REMARKABLE STRUGGLE TO SAVE A DYING LANGUAGE.

"IRELAND is engaged upon the last great battle of the race for the preservation of its language. More than that, we are engaged upon the last grand battle of the Irish race for the preservation of its own identity." In these words the distinguished Irish scholar, Dr. Douglas Hyde, in the course of a recent public address in New York, indicated the spirit and purpose of the Gaelic League of Ireland. Dr. Hyde, who is the founder and president of the League, is on a four months' lecturing tour in this country. A year ago public attention was turned to the Irish literary revival by the visit of the well-known poet, William Butler Yeats, a conspicuous figure in that revival. New interest is awakened by the presence among us of Dr. Hyde, the father and head of the movement. The Gaelic League claims to be absolutely non-political and non-sectarian, and to have for its two immediate objects "the revival of the Gaelic language as a spoken tongue, with a recreation, as its natural consequence, of Gaelic arts, crafts, and industries," and "the encouragement of Gaelic music, dances, and games." Founded in Dublin twelve years ago, with a membership of five, the League is now 100,000 strong. It has succeeded in introducing instruction in Gaelic, "the oldest vernacular, except the Greek, in Europe," into 3,000 of the 10,000 Irish schools. The aim of the League, we are told, is not to supplant the English language in Ireland, but to make the Irish a bilingual people. The rapid growth of the movement, and its remarkable economic aspects, are thus described by Dr. Hyde in one of his lectures:

DR. DOUGLAS HYDE,

The leading figure in "the last great battle of the Irish race for the preservation of its language."

"A dozen years ago the language was taught in less than a dozen schools. Six years ago it was taught in 105 schools. To-day it is taught more or less in 3,000. Between public and parochial schools, colleges and convents, there can not be less than a quarter of a million now studying the language and history of their fathers. Six years ago a stranger would never hear a word of Irish or anything to show that Ireland was not a big, vulgarized English county.

"Now in many towns the street names are put up in Irish, and the national daily papers and very many of the weeklies print more or less Irish in every issue. Six years ago an Irish book was a rarity. Now scarcely a week passes but a new one comes from the press, and the distribution of books and pamphlets from our own offices alone amounts to a quarter of a million copies yearly. Six years ago if you spoke Irish as well as Owen Roe O'Neill or wrote it as well as Geoffrey Keating it was not worth a thraneen to you. To-day you can not obtain a place under the corporation in the capital of Ireland or under the County Council of Cork or of Mayo or under the Corporation of Limerick or in a dozen other places unless you know the national language of your country.

"Six years ago for any product of Irish brains or of Irish hands to find a sale in Ireland it was actually necessary for it to bear the hallmark of London or Paris—a terrible comment upon the situation that had to be faced by the Gaelic League. But now we are training up a race for whom an Irish trademark on an article will be the strongest inducement to buy it, and the results of our teaching have been amazing. I am told in every direction that the trade of our woolen mills is doubled, of our paper mills trebled, and of every little industry that we have enormously increased, and I believe it."

Speaking at Harvard University of the value of the Irish language and literature, Dr. Hyde said:

"The Irish language is highly inflected, pure and unmixed with other tongues. The Irish people were probably the first to break off the original Aryan stock. Their language contains many remnants of its old Aryan origin. It bears this resemblance even on its outward surface so that it is apparent to a casual student of the language. For philological purposes old Irish ranks second only to Sanscrit.

"The children of Milesius have been both blessed and cursed above all others. They alone were not conquered by the invasions of the Romans, the Gauls, and the Northmen; they alone retained their old civilization unsubdued by the conqueror. This fact has tended to give to Irish literature a place of its own in the history of the world's literature. The Irish race alone of modern Europe has preserved its race and language of years. It has no parallel but Greece.

"Before the rise of the Neibelungen lied, and the troubadours of the Languedoc and Languoeil, Ireland swarmed with bards and poets and singers. The volume of Irish literature is enormous. But it is not of the written literature that I wish to speak, tho I deemed it necessary to give this short introduction, as Irish literature is very little known in this country. The folk tales go back farther than literature; the tales of the peasants carry back centuries before the art of writing was invented. The folk tales that we find in peasant cabins give us the only possible clew to the habits of these early peoples.

Mr. James O. Hannay, discussing the Gaelic League in the pages of *The Independent Review* (London), writes:

"We have in Ireland an example of a people whose native culture, music, and language have been deliberately obliterated by a system of education based upon another culture and imparted in another language. We have also in Ireland a people who are the despair of statesmen, whom no one can succeed in understanding, who are not able to understand themselves. The Gaelic League maintains that there is between this system of education and the condition of the people the relation of cause and effect. Its contention is at least worthy of serious consideration. . . . . .

"It is no part of the program of the Gaelic League to stamp out the use of English. The Irish people will stand to gain, not to lose, by the success of the League. They will become, if the League prospers, a bilingual people, like several of the smaller Continental nations. It is, therefore, useless to urge against the League that English is a great commercial language. The fact is admitted; and a bilingual Irishman will make full use of English in his commerce. Nor is there any point in waxing eloquent about the glorious heritage of English literature. Irishmen will go on reading and appreciating the masterpieces of English literature even tho they learn to use their own language and to read their own books. It is not a disadvantage to a people to be bilingual. On the contrary, a people in such a position evidently possesses an enormous advantage in point of culture, intelligence, and mental adaptability, over one which knows no language but its own."

Ellen Desart, a member of the League, writing in *The Nineteenth Century*, says:

"People have asked me what is the use of learning a language admittedly nearing the verge of death? I can mention at least half a dozen good and practical uses:

"(1) It is an interesting, a primary language; it has a fine literature; it is as good an intellectual exercise as Greek or Latin.

"(2) It appeals as an intellectual occupation to a class of persons who would as soon try to master the classical languages as to fly.

"(3) It appeals as a pastime to many to whom, for practical purposes, French or German would be quite as useless.

"(4) It utilizes the energies and aspirations awakened by the nationalist movement for purposes which breed neither sedition nor agitation, but produce results as ardently desired by England as by Ireland.

"(5) It fosters self-confidence and self-reliance by proving to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

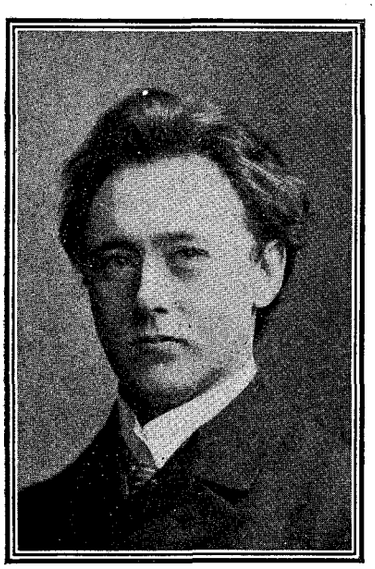
Irishman that he has something of his very own to be proud of, that owes nothing, but has given much, to other countries.

"(6) It gives to the ordinary working-man of that enormous class which, for good or evil, has now in its hands the ultimate destiny of nations, an interest and an occupation which keep him away from the shebeen where illicit whisky at a penny a glass steals away his brains, and ignorant politicians with the best intentions mislead his confidence and encourage the laziness engendered of an enervating climate, a pleasureless existence, and perpetual promise of help from the outside."

A MUSIC-DRAMA ON AN UNUSUAL THEME.

FELIX WEINGARTNER, the eminent German conductor now directing symphonic concerts in this country, is known as a distinguished composer in Europe. He has written much for the orchestra, and a considerable amount for the operatic stage. It has not been generally reported on this side, however, that just before his departure for America he produced, at Antwerp, in his own language, for the first time, an opera or music-drama which he had finished some years since—a drama on Wagnerian lines and on a subject as unusual as it is rich in dramatic and musical possibilities. Herr Weingartner's music-drama is called "Genesius," and is based on a work entitled "Geminianus," from the pen of H. Herrig, whose theme is the martyrdom of the Christian converts in Rome in the third century. In the book, as in the opera, there is portrayed the awful struggle between decadent paganism and the young, rising Christian religion.

The production of this work under the composer's personal direction was an event in the musical life of Antwerp, and a full account of it is given in *Le Figaro* (Paris) by its musical critic, Robert Brussel. He praises the sincerity, the elevation, the impressiveness, the brilliancy and the beauty of the work, and while he finds Wagner's influence in the poem (or libretto) written by Weingartner himself, in the atmosphere of the opera, and in its general scheme and underlying conception, he says that in the melodic and harmonic features of the opera the composer was distinctly original. We condense and translate his article as follows:



FELIX WEINGARTNER.

He has written both the words and music of an opera dealing with the Christian martyrdoms in the time of Diocletian.

The action is simple enough. A young Christian girl named Pelagia is in love with a Pagan comedian, Genesius, of the court of Diocletian. Genesius had sought to gain admission into the ranks of the Christian converts and had been rejected by the priest, Cyprianus. Enraged at this exclusion, Genesius avenges the insult by informing the authorities of the missionary activity of the priest. The latter is imprisoned and, like all Christians at that time, is to be subjected to cruel torture and martyrdom. Pelagia hears of this, and demands that she, too, be punished as a heretic. Genesius had not foreseen such a consequence of his monstrous deed, and tries to save Pelagia.

Diocletian, captivated by the grace and loveliness of the young girl, offers her a pardon, together with the homage of his love. She scornfully repels his advances. The emperor is humble at first, but gradually he becomes brutal and impatient, and Pelagia, hard pressed, addresses a fervent prayer to the cross. Heaven is not deaf to her appeal, and a celestial light irradiates her face. Diocletian, struck with terror at this supernatural manifestation, loses his reason. All the victims, all the blood he has caused to be shed, haunt his mind; his strength leaves him, and he falls to the ground almost lifeless, conquered by the piety of the simple girl.

Later, to exorcise these phantoms, the emperor orders a spectacle in the course of which Genesius is to appear in the part of Apollo. But during the actor's performance the truth suddenly dawns upon him, and he startles everybody by celebrating in ringing terms the splendors of the new faith. Of course, he is at once seized, thrown into a prison, and condemned to share the fate of the other Christian heretics.

In the third and final act we see the Christian martyrs on the eve of their execution. All sleep; Genesius alone is wakeful. When Pelagia, disturbed in her slumber, wakes, Genesius comforts her and, for the last time, eloquently pictures to her the rare beauty of religious martyrdom.

For this drama, the critic continues, the composer has written one of the most remarkable scores the modern German school has produced. The leitmotif, or leading theme, is at the basis of the whole musical structure; the score, however, is intensely lyrical and reveals a melodic talent of rare richness. The musical ideas which serve to characterize the various personages are distinct and definite; at the same time they are plastic enough to permit of endless combinations and abundant orchestral color. The opera is full of movement and contrast, the Pagan scenes and those depicting the faith, courage, and sufferings of the Christians serving to heighten each the others' effects, the whole being marked by vigor, grasp, mastery of musical expression and genuine power.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT COLLEGE STUDENTS READ.

AN editorial writer in *The Evening Post* (New York) makes some interesting assertions in regard to what college students read, outside the requirements of the curriculum. The writer, who claims to speak from information gathered at first hand, states that "the larger number of students who read for their own pleasure devote most time to newspapers and magazines." We are further assured that "the average college man, even when not a football specialist, is not, as a rule, intellectually gifted," and that "like a true American he looks upon things literary and artistic as a casual amusement, an easy way of using up time." That he does not read "the frothier current fiction," nor poetry, nor Thackeray, nor George Eliot, are none of them particularly surprising facts. But the same can not be said of the statement that "Ibsen and Pinero and Jones and Maeterlinck are being read and discussed by a surprisingly large number of college men—men, too, who do very little serious reading along other lines." We read further:

"The influence of the athletic ideal on the reading of the undergraduate is plain. He knows his Kipling and he loves his Jack London. 'Those fellows are men,' he remarks. 'They can do things. They've got the goods with 'em.' The self-glorification, the brutality, the cynicism, and the sensationalism of a man like London answer exactly the demands of a new race of force-worshipers. . . . . .

"The college community is relatively free from the transient fads of the outer world. The fact that everybody is talking about the 'House of Mirth' wins very few readers for Mrs. Wharton among undergraduates.

"Our inquiries indicate that among the standard novelists Scott, Dumas, Dickens, and Stevenson are the best known. Thackeray and George Eliot find relatively few readers. They are considered rather slow. Dickens is usually much admired or much disliked; he seems to excite more violence of opinion than any other popular novelist. . . . . .

"With rare exceptions, the modern collegian does not read poetry unless he has to. He may study it in his regular college course; but that is a different matter. Except for a few admirers of, say, Byron, Rossetti, and Stephen Phillips, the spontaneous reading of poetry has gone to the wall in our colleges. Even the 'Barrack-room Ballads' and the 'Seven Seas' seem to have had

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their day. An interesting complement to this statement is the direct testimony from four colleges that a rather widespread interest is showing itself in the modern drama.

"Nevertheless, the man of aggressive literary enthusiasm finds a depressing indifference in the college community.

"A turn of affairs for the better can hardly be looked for so long as the athletic ideal is tyrant. But the athletic ideal itself is the logical issue of American commercialism. People who value success above character must submit with what grace they can when their sons rank a football victory above any college honor."

BERNHARDT'S ART IN ITS MERIDIAN.

"BERNHARDT is still the Bernhardt of old," asserts the dramatic critic of the New York *Sun;* "her figure is lithe and erect, and she moves with the restrained and subtly insinuated force of the tigress." Her voice, the same critic states, has still "the accent of perennial youth and passion." *The Evening Post*, on the other hand, remarks that "it will be useless, as well as dishonest, to pretend that the Sarah Bernhardt of to-day is still in full possession of those subtle physical charms—the delicate facial outlines, the eyes aglow with hidden fires, the willowy form and the agile and impulsive movement, swift, graceful, and sure, like that of the leopard—which exercised so potent a spell twenty-five or thirty years ago, or that she is able to impersonate youth in its earliest bloom." But while "envious Time has left indelible traces of his passage on both face and figure," the critic of *The Evening Post* continues, "he has been powerless to quench the ardor of her spirit, diminish her art, or lessen her vigor." This critic goes still further, and suggests that the great actress's "powers of emotional expression were never so great as now, while her art, manifested in a thousand little devices, seemingly insignificant in themselves, but, nevertheless, essential to the completeness of the designed picture, is in the meridian of its maturity." "As a theatrical executant," remarks the critic of *The Tribune*, "Mme. Bernhardt continues to be proficient and admirable; the wires are visible, but they are good wires, and well worked." With mingled phrases of depreciation and praise he continues:

"Her utterance of the French language—notwithstanding the monotony and the nasal twang of that celestial speech—is delicious. In seductive, feline wiles, in viperish rage, and in the delivery of impetuous vituperation, she is as felicitous and as potent as ever. The poet Gray noticed that 'E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.' In moments of amatory communion she continues to be the woman who wishes to fascinate and to be loved—never the woman who is fascinated and who loves. The time-honored method of clinging, purring, cooing, and posturing remains in excellent order. Love's low murmur is still audible, and love's lingering osculation is not omitted. In the making of abrupt transitions this actress was always felicitous, and in this respect she continues to be finely effective. Her knowledge of stage methods is abundant, and her trained faculties are under complete control. Her expert style (except in those moments when she lingers over details, gazes moodily at nothing, and appears to be lost in the rapture of contemplative self-adoration) is a joy. But, with all the advantages thus indicated, Mme. Bernhardt leaves the observer cold. Her acting has not at any time imparted, and does not now impart, an abiding impression of nobility, poetry, tenderness, sweet womanhood, or great dramatic sway. She neither kindles the imagination nor touches the heart. Repose, force, and symmetry of execution are among the finer attributes of her acting, and her strong individuality possesses, for many persons, an eccentric charm. Furthermore, the actress is French, and the provincial habit, from which a part of this community has never quite recovered, ascribes a heavenly virtue to all art that comes from France."

Altho Mme. Bernhardt has traveled some distance beyond her sixtieth year, "her amazing vitality," we are told, "gives assurance that it will be long before she can be accounted among the veterans who lag superfluous." During her present tour in America, which, it is said, will be her last, she has played to crowded and enthusiastic houses. "Yet five years ago, at the Garden Theater," says Alan Dale, "this same amazing Sarah played to icicles, and all the splendid bag of tricks that she has at the end of her carmine finger-tips was wasted on the desert air." The program which she is now completing in New York contains eleven different plays. These are: "La Sorcière," "Camille," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Angelo," "Sapho," "Fédora," "Phédre," "Bohemus,"

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

"Her powers of emotional expression were never so great as now, while her art . . . is in the meridian of its maturity."

"La Femme du Claude," "Magda," and "La Tosca." During Bernhardt's week in Chicago *The Chronicle* of that city remarked with a note of puzzlement that "by the assertion of some quality which we can not imprison in words, she has made herself the fashion," and went on to say:

"It is a strange thing that a star and a company speaking exclusively a foreign tongue not understood sufficiently to follow the lines of even a play, made otherwise fairly familiar by one in a hundred of the auditors should so crowd even a smaller theater than the Grand Opera House. It is something which probably no English-speaking star and company could rival among her home people."

A Significant Poem.—Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's poem, "There's No Place Like the Old Place," which is quoted in our Current Verse department of this issue, is characterized by Mr. Bliss Carman as "particularly significant and fine, both in what it accomplishes and in the possibilities it suggests for American verse in the future." There are qualities in the poem, Mr. Carman asserts, which "ought to bring welcome encouragement to those who care for poetry and must often feel rather depressed at the immediate outlook for poetry in the present day." The main point that Mr. Carman emphasizes is that Mr. Gilder, in this poem, "has given himself elbow-room, as it were, and allowed himself a broader expression than the limits of old-time conventional verse permitted." Writing in the literary supplement of the New York *Times*, Mr. Carman goes on to say:

"That, of course, is just what Whitman did. But hardly any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one seems able to follow Whitman's example without imitating his manner. Mr. Gilder, however, has discarded the stricter meters, and yet maintains a style of his own.

"For that reason these long, deliberate, utterly sincere, and almost careless lines ought to give us another breath of hope for American poetry. People can not seem to understand that poetry is not always dressed in pentameters, is not always decked in rimes, but has moods when simple garments please her better. To keep poetry from becoming flat and formal we must keep ourselves in mind, not only of great models, but also of great possibilities as yet unexampled and unimagined; we must try constantly to enlarge our hospitality of mind, and not be content with old things under (or rather over) new names. A poem of as much originality and freshness of technic as Mr. Gilder's can hardly be marked too carefully."

JANE AUSTEN AND HER ENGLISH SISTERHOOD.

CONTEMPORARY opinion of Jane Austen, the first great female figure in English prose fiction, ranges from the well-known enthusiastic admiration of Mr. Howells to the vague appreciation of the general public which was recently amusingly described by Mr. James. This general appreciation, Mr. James asserts, is based upon the efforts of a large "body of publishers, editors, illustrators, producers of the pleasant twaddle of magazines, who have found their 'dear,' our dear, everybody's dear Jane so infinitely to their material purpose, so amenable to pretty reproduction in every variety of what is called tasteful and in what seemingly proves salable form." Miss G. E. Mitton, in a new book, "Jane Austen and Her Times," makes a contribution toward a critical estimate of the novelist by placing her beside Fanny Burney, Charlotte Brontë, and George Eliot. Comparing the merits of Jane Austen with those of Fanny Burney, the biographer notes that Miss Burney's first novel, "Evelina," was published in 1778, when Jane was but three years old, and that "Camilla," Miss Burney's third, came out in the year that "Pride and Prejudice" was written. She says:

"There is no doubt that Jane Austen owed much to her rival and predecessor, but her gifts were incomparably the greater. Miss Burney's cleverness consisted in the portrayal of feeling in a young girl's sensitive mind, her stories are stories of fashion and incident; Jane Austen's are of country life and simple every-day scenes. The one had its vogue, and, as an account of contemporary manners, the books have their value and delight now, especially 'Evelina,' which stands high above its successors, each one of which is poorer than the preceding one; but none are to be compared with any of Jane Austen's novels, which are for all time. . . . Fielding and Smollett . . . had depicted life as it was, not as convention had decreed it should be, hence their gigantic success; but the life they saw and rendered was the life of a man of the world, with all its roughness and brutality. Jane Austen was the first to draw exactly what she saw around her in a humdrum country life, and to discard all incident, all adventure, all grotesque types, for perfect simplicity. She little understood what she was doing, but herein lies her wonderful power—she was a pioneer."

In dealing with the two other and greater figures in English literature, Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot, the biographer does not attempt to hold the cudgels for Jane against such comers. Her method is to withhold judgment and content herself with the safer task of setting up comparisons. Charlotte Brontë's strong point is her story—a thing which Jane neglected for character-drawing. Charlotte was strong in rendering "the impression of scenery and the aspects of weather"—Jane ignored these things entirely. Miss Mitton adds:

"In a few words, very few, Charlotte Brontë has a marvelous capability for making one feel the surroundings of her characters, and this is no mean gift. Adherents she will always have, and to them it may be granted that her whole theme was one totally ignored by Jane, whose men and women are swept by no mighty whirlwinds of their own generating. In fact, it has been alleged against Jane that she had neither passion nor pathos, and perhaps, if we except one or two touches of the latter quality in dealing with forlorn little Fannie in 'Mansfield Park,' this is true. The only simile that occurs as suitable to use in comparison between Charlotte and Jane is that the soul of the one was like the turbulent rush of her own brown Yorkshire streams over the wild moorlands—streams which pour in cataracts and shatter themselves on great gray stones in a tumultuous frenzy, while that of the other resembled the calm, limpid waters of her own Hampshire river, the Itchen, wending its way placidly between luscious green meadows."

It takes some hardihood to approach the robust figure of George Eliot, and the attempt to "place" the diminutive Jane by standing her alongside the author of "Middlemarch" emphasizes the remark made by Mr. James in his recent lecture on Balzac, before quoted, that "Jane Austen, with all her light felicity, leaves us hardly more curious of her process, or of the experience in her that fed it, than the brown thrush who tells his story from the garden bough." Yet it is in a matter of "process" that Miss Mitton allots to Jane Austen the greater mastery. To quote:

"In her later days George Eliot's tremendous ability, tremendous soul—and tremendous is the only English word that can be fitly applied to it—made her see so far round and over her own work, as well as allowing her such a wide survey as to the causes and nature of things, that even the productions of her genius were analyzed, curbed, and held in channels. She could not let herself go; her subtle insight, her complete knowledge of her characters, made her qualify and account for their actions, perhaps more for her own satisfaction than for that of readers. She might safely have left this to her innate perception without fear—her genius would never have let her go wrong—but she could not, she must analyze even her own creations. No one in the world was more free from this tendency than Jane Austen; she was perfectly unconscious of her own mastery of her subject, as unconscious as the bee when it rejects all other shapes in its cells for the hexagonal. The marvelous precision with which she selected and rejected and grouped her puppets was almost a matter of instinct. She puts in the little touches which revealed what was in the mind of her men and women without premeditation or any striving. It is the perfection of this gift which allows her books to be read again and again, for once the story is known, all the slight indications of its ultimate ending, which may have been overlooked while the reader is not in the secret, stand out vividly."

The Value of Slang.—Prof. Brander Matthews has a good word to say for slang as a vitalizing element in our language. He is quoted in the New York *Herald* as saying: "I consider Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling writers of the best English we have to-day; their use of slang is wonderful, and they have made it a part of the literature of the period." The people, not the schoolmaster, says Professor Matthews, give our tongue its virility. To quote him further:

"The English language belongs to the people who speak it. It is their own precious possession, to deal with at their pleasure and at their peril. The English language has gone on its own way, keeping its strength in spite of the efforts of pedants and pedagogues to bind it and to stifle it, ever insisting on renewing its freshness as best it could.

"This actual speech of the people, whether in Rome or in London or in New York, is the real language of which the literary dialect is but a sublimation. Language is made sometimes in the library, it is true, and in the parlor also, but far more often in the workshop and on the sidewalk; and nowadays the newspaper and the advertisement record for us the simple and undistilled phrases of the workshop.

"Most of these will fade out of sight unregretted, but a few will prove themselves possessed of sturdy vitality. . . . . .

"The ideal of style, so it has been tersely put, is the speech of the people in the mouth of the scholar. One reason why so much of the academic writing of educated men is arid is because it is as remote as may be from the speech of the people.

"One reason why Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling are now the best beloved authors of the English language is because they have, each of them, a welcome ear for the speech of the people."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS BURBANK OVERRATED?

THE chorus of praise that has greeted the labors of Luther Burbank in the production of new and useful varieties of flowers and fruit has not been without dissenting voices. Some of the horticulturists who are engaged in this same kind of work are objecting to the exclusive direction of popular attention to the results attained by one man. While not denying Mr. Burbank's ability and success, they suggest that he is not the only plant-breeder in the world, or even in the United States. An editorial writer in *The Rural New Yorker* (December 2) protests especially against what he calls "the fulsome personal praise" of Burbank contained in W. S. Harwood's book, "New Creations in Plant Life." Says the writer:

"How far Mr. Burbank is responsible for such bosh is not known. . . . We believe him to be an enthusiastic and energetic originator, but we do not consider him the foremost plant-breeder in the world, if measured by the general success of his introductions to date. He may be the most extensive breeder in regard to the variety of plants he is working on, and in the number of seedlings grown. He has exclusively engaged in this work for the past twelve years, while other highly successful plant-breeders have kept within the bounds of business caution, and devoted their energies to the perfection of special products. . . . . .

"Instead of using weird and peculiar methods of inducing plants to yield to his desires, Burbank employs the ordinary manipulations of plant-breeders—selection, hybridization, reselection, and propagation by seeds, grafts, cuttings or division, and only differs from the most obscure worker by going into the business on a larger scale. He has been helped and hindered by the peculiar California climate; helped by having a longer and more economical working season each year, with little need of glass-house protection, and hindered by being deceived as to the general value and actual hardiness of new varieties bred under such conditions.

"As far as his climate gives him a practical monopoly of experimental breeding with certain plants, such as Pacific coast flowers, his products are unique, and may be superior to previously existing varieties, but when he handles subjects worked on by breeders in other localities, he does not always make a specially brilliant showing. . . . . .

"Burbank is not a 'wizard' of horticulture, nor a 'creator' of anything whatever. He is a skilful and experienced plant-breeder, and a sincere plant lover. The plant-breeder's work is to direct existing life forces in desirable plants, so as to produce useful and interesting variations. The public is not greatly interested in freaks and oddities of vegetation that do not have positive ornamental or economic value, but does want superior forms of plant life that may enhance the beauty or increase the productiveness of the earth we live on."

A considerable number of florists have been freeing their minds on this subject in *The Florists' Exchange* (New York, October 17-28). Thus, Patrick O'Mara objects to the attribution to Burbank of the so-called "spineless cactus" which is "to turn the arid desert into populous plains," according to a magazine writer. Says Mr. O'Mara:

"It has been stated to me by two gentlemen, one of them connected with the Department of Agriculture, that this cactus was never produced by Mr. Burbank; that it was given to him from the Department, having been found in Mexico, and that Mr. Fairchild himself, it was stated by one party, was the donor of the plant. I am informed on credible authority that the ordinary cactus as it grows is used as a ration for cattle, one method being to burn the spines off, the other being to cut it up with a machine, the spines softening so much in twenty-four hours that cattle can eat it without any harm. It has been further stated to me that a spineless cactus, instead of being valuable, would be of no earthly use, because 'jack rabbits' would eat the young plants as fast as they were set out. I am further informed that spineless cacti (opuntia), while rare, are not unknown, as they occur occasionally, and that the one in the possession of Mr. Burbank is not the only specimen of a spineless cactus in California."

Others follow in the same vein. Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va., pronounces the famous "Shasta daisy" a humbug and asserts that the "Twentieth Century Dahlia" is no better. The credit of originating the white blackberry, one of Burbank's most praised achievements, is denied to him by O'Mara; and so it goes. If Mr. Burbank's critics are to be believed, it would appear that most of his productions are not only valueless but due to somebody else. A few voices are raised, however, in his defense.

In *The Florists' Exchange* (October 12) David Fairchild, of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes of "the fertility of his brain, and the wonderful practicality of his investigations," and says that Burbank is "the most inspiring plant-grower whom I have ever met, after many years of travel in different parts of the world." This writer goes on to say:

"Things have been published in the daily press and in popular magazines which were unquestionably never authorized by Mr. Burbank, and which are misrepresenting. I have read some of these, and greatly regret their publication, for I believe that he has done so much really valuable work that exaggeration merely detracts from the remarkable character of his experiments.

"The fact that many of his new forms have not been successful in the Altantic States does not, in my opinion, alter their real nature. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Burbank has proven himself a pioneer in the work of plant hybridization, and has forcefully impressed upon the public mind the tremendous value of this kind of experimental work.

"Whatever may be said of his individual productions, the fact can not be denied that hundreds of thousands of people who previously had no conception of the value of hybridizing work have had their attention attracted to its wonderful possibilities through the remarkable work and most interesting catalogues of Mr. Luther Burbank."

MIND IN MAN AND ANIMALS.

STUDENTS of psychology and students of animal life have not yet agreed on how far we should go in attributing to the lower animals, or even to the higher ones, the rudiments of mind. In popular phraseology the question runs, "Do animals think?" or sometimes, "Do animals reason?" and the definition of the verbs in these questions is usually transferred without change from our human psychology. Sometimes the problem is stated thus: "Is there an animal psychology?" to which a French biologist, Mr. Pierre Bonnier, retorts by asking, "Is there a human psychology?" This latter question, which is the title of an article contributed by Mr. Bonnier to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 18), the author answers in the negative, explaining that he means that psycology being, according to his view, only a department of physiology, it is common to all living beings and is not restricted to mankind any more than is anatomy or physics. He writes:

"Is there a human psychology? Is there any reason why we should not ask whether there is a human physiology, pathology, anatomy, physics, or chemistry?

"Is there a human chemistry? Is the heat of our bodies heat? Are our chemical reactions exclusively personal? There is no human chemistry, but there is a department of organic chemistry which will last, in the earth's history, while the temperature is falling through about 100 degrees—time enough to add a biologic layer to the other sedimentary strata. In this organic chemistry every living being has a place, according to its grade, we like the others. But the conception of a human chemistry can not exceed that of a chapter in the history of living matter.

"It is the same for anatomy, physiology, and pathology. It is also the same for psychology. There is a psychology, just as there is an organic chemistry; and we can not conceive the beginning of the one without the other, any more than we can imagine electricity prior to or later than heat. Every living being, during its existence, has physical and chemical properties, an anatomy and a physiology. Why not also a psychology, since the first thing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that reveals itself to us is an ego, with all the imaginable manifestations of an organic personality and the exterior signs of the rank that it occupies in the biologic series?"

The existence of an animal psychology, declares Mr. Bonnier, does not need to be demonstrated, since without it there would be no human psychology. "It is because man is an animal like other animals, only a little more pretentious," he says, "that he has his psychology like them, and it presents absolutely no characteristic that belongs exclusively to him." Mr. Bonnier continues:

"If we want a human psychology, it must be only a chapter of zoological psychology, just as is the psychology of any other species. Between the psychologies, anatomies, or physiologies of different animal species there exist only specific differences without a single essential one. Whence arise such distinctions?

"All human faculties without exception are in divers degrees and with the most divergent applications represented in the animal series with particular specific coefficients; and all the zoologic faculties are found more or less developed in man. The important thing in the comparative study of the organs and functions through the series is not to lose sight of the specific coefficient any more than of the individual coefficient. It is especially in the study of comparative psychology that evolutionary teaching requires that everything shall be in its place and that there shall be a place for everything.

"As the vocabulary of psychology was made by man for his own use, we are obliged to force ourselves into zoological psychology with our own equipment, and with the processes of analysis and verbalization proper to our species. This is a great cause of error, which should disappear by use of the reserve indicated above. We may say of every living being: 'It is, therefore it thinks.' But it thinks in accordance with what it is; not otherwise.

"There is thus no more a human psychology than a human anatomy or chemistry. Psychology is a chapter of physiology, for our phenomena of consciousness are of a sensorial nature. . . . Psychology, as we now understand, is the subjective domain at the center of our physiology, as man has long been at the center of the universe. The place of psychology in physiology is similar to that of man in nature: it gives objective existence, by comparison of analogy, to that which is subjective and central. . . . Our present psychology will be eliminated, like theology, by objective precipitation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Ancient Attempts at Anatomical Repairs.—"What is known to modern dentists as bridge work was familiar to the Etruscans, as extant specimens attest," says *The British Medical Journal*. "Plaster ears, noses, and lips were common among the Indians, where the cutting off of these features was a punishment much in use; and Greek and Roman veterans who had lost a leg or an arm in war tried to make good the deficiency by artificial substitutes." We read further:

"What is said to be the oldest artificial leg in existence is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. It was found in a tomb at Capua. Pliny speaks of a Roman warrior who, a century and a half before the birth of Christ, wore an artificial hand with which he was able to handle a sword. In the Middle Ages artificial limbs sometimes repaired the disablements of war. The 'iron hand' of Goetz von Berlichingen was an ingenious piece of mechanism made for that famous knight in 1504. A century later an artificial hand was worn by Christian, Duke of Brunswick. Ambroise Paré devised artificial limbs with movable joints which were made for him by artificers, of whom Lorraine, a locksmith, was the most famous. Paré devotes a special chapter to the means of repairing or supplying natural or accidental defects in the human body. He describes artificial eyes and noses, an artificial tongue, and an artificial palate. At a later period Father Sebastian, a Carmelite monk, made movable arms and hands. In the earlier part of the seventeenth century Peter Lowe, in his 'Discourses of the Whole Art of Chirurgery,' gives representations of artificial legs. About the middle of the same century Falcinelli, a Florentine surgeon, mentions the use of artificial eyes of silver, gold, and crystal painted in various colors; he also describes artificial ears made of the same metals, and fixed by strings to the head or stitched into the skin with gold or silver wire. Silver noses are said to have been in use at an earlier date."

TO LESSEN VIBRATION IN STEAMERS.

THE arrival of an ocean-liner driven by turbine engines at New York last week has renewed the debate over the relative value of the turbine and reciprocating types, and the chief advantage that seems to be conceded to the turbine is its absence of vibration, a point whose importance will be promptly realized by ocean travelers who have been jarred and shaken for a week at a time on an ocean-liner. The recent great increases in power and speed have brought into notice very forcefully the unpleasant results of the to-and-fro motion of the engines, and marine designers who are not ready to adopt the turbine engines are finding it necessary to devote more and more study to plans for lessening this kind of vibration. In the *Zeitschrift des Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure*, Otto Schlick, an eminent German designer of marine engines, discusses this problem. Our quotations are from an abstract made for *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December). Experiments on the *Campania* and *Lucania*, says Mr. Schlick, have shown that the vessel's hull has a natural vibration period, and that when the period of the engines coincides with this, excessive motion results. Says the writer:

"In the case of the vessels just mentioned, the vibrations were materially diminished by altering the pitch of the propellers in order to permit the number of revolutions of the engines to be changed to a speed out of harmony with the period of the hull, and this method has been used in the case of later vessels.

"So far as the engines themselves are concerned, much has been accomplished during the past few years by the introduction of the system of balancing of the reciprocating masses by the corresponding modification of the crank angles, using four-crank engines. This system, the practical introduction of which is largely due to the work of Herr Schlick himself, is now becoming general on all large steamships, and it has done much to minimize the vibratory action of the engines. This method, however, does not entirely eliminate the vertical element, and in all cases the vibrations due to the action of the screw propellers remain to be considered.

"Another question to be considered is the action of the two sets of engines in twin-screw propulsion, this being the arrangement which is almost invariably adopted in modern vessels. If it were possible to operate the separate engines driving the twin screws in such a manner that the piston positions would hold an invariable relation, the problem would be simplified, but in practise this is not possible, and the result is that the relations of the unbalanced elements of the two sets of engines do not hold a constant relation as regards the hull.

"In order to minimize the action of the unbalanced action of the two sets of engines Herr Schlick assumes that each set of engines must be first balanced as fully as possible by the use of the four-crank system, the crank angles being determined so as to equalize the action of the inertia of the reciprocating parts as fully as possible. It then remains to so adjust the speed of rotation that the period of the hull and the disturbing influence of the propellers shall become a minimum, and this is a matter which demands the use of special investigating apparatus, after the vessel has been completed."

By means of a device which he has named the "pallograph," Mr. Schlick records and studies the vibrations of vessels and has thus been able to analyze and account for many of their components. He concludes that practical obstacles will always prevent doing away with vibratory motion altogether. To quote again:

"Since the limitations of harbors and docks control to a large degree the proportions of the hulls of modern vessels, it is impossible to use entire freedom in design to meet the stresses. The depth of hull is limited by the maximum draft of the harbor entrances of the great seaports, so that increase in displacement

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

must be mainly obtained by increased length and beam, and hence it is impracticable to construct ships with as great resistance to vertical as to horizontal stress. By the use of the pallograph the action of the forces upon the hull in relation to the propelling machinery at any moment may be determined, and an intelligent use of this important piece of apparatus should lead to continual progress in methods for overcoming the injurious and unpleasant vibrations so frequently observed."

FRESH WATER AT SEA.

THAT copious springs of fresh water occur in the ocean is proved by the evidence of travelers in the Pacific and the West Indies, as well as in our own Southern States. That such springs are probably of more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed, is argued from geological and other evidence by Prof. C. D. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth College, who writes on the subject in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December). He says:

"The facts are not numerous, but are stated upon the best authority. Prof. Joseph Le Conte, in his 'Geology,' says that fresh-water springs arise in the ocean in the Hawaiian Islands. In reply to my inquiry as to details, he wrote that he had not preserved the memoranda relating to these phenomena, and that they had escaped his memory. No one can doubt the correctness of the statement in view of the existence of the proved underground waters. Powerful streams discharge millions of gallons of water through the artificial openings very near the seashore. If not intercepted, they must continue a considerable distance out to sea, and hence must well up to the surface amid saline billows.

"Inquiry about these springs during the past summer in the territory of Hawaii has resulted in the discovery of several upon Oahu; there is one off Diamond Head, a second off Waialae. At the east end of Maui, in Hana, there was a fortress named Kaimuke, occupied by soldiers in the ancient times. As it was almost an island, communication with the mainland was not feasible in the time of a siege, and for the lack of water it could not have been held except for the presence of submarine springs. The natives would dive down to collect water in their calabashes, which supplied all the wants of the garrison. Other springs were known in the harbor of Hana, and at low tide at Lahaina. Upon Hawadi I found there were fresh-water springs off Kawadahae and Punaluu. Further inquiry would doubtless discover many other examples."

That similar springs occur off the coast of the Southern United States, both in the Atlantic and the Gulf, appears from the following facts, given by Professor Hitchcock further on:

"Statements made by residents claim the existence of fresh-water springs miles away from the land opposite St. Augustine, Matanzas, and Ormond. The first of these is also mentioned by T. C. Mendenhall, formerly superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, in a letter to J. W. Gregory, in charge of Artesian Wells Investigations, Department of Agriculture.

"Mr. M. L. Fuller furnishes me with the following additional localities. Dr. Mendenhall mentions the reported occurrence of fresh-water springs off the mouth of the Mississippi River. In 'The Island of Cuba,' by Lieut. A. S. Rowan and M. M. Ramsey (Henry Holt & Co., 1896), page 18, it is stated that the water is often forced by hydrostatic pressure to the surface far out at sea. Elisée Réclus remarked that 'in the Jardines (east of the Isle of Pinos), so named from the verdure-clad islets strewn like gardens amid the blue waters, springs of fresh water bubble up from the deep, flowing probably in subterranean galleries from the mainland.'

"Mr. Fuller also adds the following quotation from a paper by himself upon the 'Hydrology of Cuba,' in the Water Supply Paper No. 110, page 93: the springs 'issue at all altitudes, from the higher portions of the hills down to the lowland border, or even at sea-level. . . . Not all the water comes to the surface as springs, but some passes outward and emerges from the sea bottom along the coast, where in many instances the fresh water can be seen bubbling up through the salt water. Such springs occur in Havana Harbor and at many other points. The fresh water which surges as copious springs on some of the keys is probably of the same origin, coming from the mainland through subterranean passages in the limestone.'"

Professor Hitchcock concludes that the necessary conditions for the occurrence of these sub-oceanic springs seem to be those which will permit the existence of underground streams flowing toward the sea; such as will render the boring of artesian wells successful. He says:

"Evidently there must be strata—whether of the later fossiliferous rocks or igneous sheets—dipping gently seaward; and the springs can not appear very far away from the coast. We should, therefore, look for these phenomena adjacent to islands and all coasts bordered by tertiary and basaltic rocks. They may be seen off nearly the entire eastern coast of the United States—from Cape Cod to the Rio Grande. Possibly also fresh water may be able to accumulate beneath the submarine belt of tertiary between Nantucket and the Great Banks of Newfoundland. It is conceivable that they might be utilized for the supply of steamships in places where the local supply is either defective or unwholesome."

SPEECH AND INTELLECT.

THAT mental aptitude and ability to talk are very closely related, so that not only is defective speech usually an indication of inferior intellect, but also that the latter may be raised in grade by training the former, is asserted by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, of Philadelphia, in a paper recently read before the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Persons. Says Dr. Makuen:

"Speech bears somewhat the same relation to the mind that the hammer and saw bear to the carpenter. It is the mind's most effective and most important tool. It is not only the vehicle in which the products of the mind are transferred and delivered, but it is essential also to the creation of these products, to their crystallization, collection, and classification. Thought, in its highest sense, therefore, can not exist independently of speech. Hence it is that if you deprive a person of speech you deprive him at the same time of his most effective means for mental development, and it also follows that if you train and perfect his speech you must greatly improve his mentality. In the normal child mental development and speech development progress simultaneously. Neither can be said to precede the other. The child thinks and speaks. If he does not speak when he thinks we at once suspect that there is something wrong with the organs of speech, and if he also fails to make use of the other forms of expression, such as gesture and pantomime, we even doubt his abilty to think."

If there is no outward mechanical obstruction to speech, and if the hearing is intact, Dr. Makuen says, the character of the speech is our best index to the operations of the mind, and the response to training shown by the speech will be in direct proportion to that of the mind. Thus the study of the speech of the feeble-minded becomes a valuable aid in the diagnosis and prognosis of their condition. Defective speech is both a physical and mental sign of feeble-mindedness, tho it may be a cause and not a result of the latter. To quote further:

"A child's educability depends more than anything else upon his desire to be educated. The desire to speak is inherent in every normal person, and if this desire is not gratified, the desire to be educated will be diminished or blunted. What is the use of knowing things if you can not communicate them? The child who will not be educated will retrograde and become feeble-minded. Being out of harmony with his environment, his moral nature will become perverted. He will grow destructive and show other signs of degeneracy and imbecility. He does this because he does not understand his surroundings, and he is not himself understood by those about him. He elicits the sympathy of the household, and his every wish is anticipated and granted without even the asking. Under these circumstances, of course, education becomes an impossibility. There is no necessity for the child to talk, and there is no inducement for him to learn to know things. He is what we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

call a spoiled child, and he differs but little in his actions from the imbecile. . . . . .

"Our whole system of education, beginning at the cradle, has been developed to meet the requirements of the normal mind, and is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the abnormal or feeble mind. It must be remembered also that the mind is the product of a complex physical organism, and that speech itself is, in part at least, a product of this same organism. Even the so called peripheral mechanisms of speech, in the developmental period, are under direct control of the cerebral mechanisms, and the muscles employed in the articulation of speech sounds have been called the mental muscles. As Max Müller has said, 'To think is to speak low, and to speak is to think aloud.' It follows, therefore, that the training of speech should occupy an important place in the curriculum of schools for the feeble-minded."

In the course of his paper Dr. Makuen described several cases in which he had successfully treated imbecile children by training them to speak clearly. Improvement in quality of thought and intellect ran parallel to improvement in language.

FOUR PERIODS OF GROWTH AND THEIR MEANING.

THAT man, during his years of growth previous to the attainment of adult age, passes through four distinct periods, each of which has its marked purpose, is asserted by Prof. John M. Tyler, of Amherst College, in a recent lecture before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. Professor Tyler, as reported in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (November 25), gives these periods as follows: (1) A period of pure growth—infancy; (2) a period of preparation—childhood; (3) a period of metamorphosis—puberty; and finally, (4) the rise of new power and the entrance "into a new world of larger life"—adolescence. Evidently the study of these periods is most important to those who have in hand the education of the young. Says Professor Tyler:

"Each of these epochs is preceded by a period of preparation. The life or death of the infant depends upon his parental growth and development. Similarly the years of late childhood and puberty are a preparation for the changes and new birth at adolescence. The butterfly is born a caterpillar. After a period of growth it enters the cocoon. Here a thorough and profound metamorphosis takes place and there emerges a butterfly, 'glittering with golden wings.' So puberty is a metamorphosis; longer and more gradual in the boy, briefer and more marked in the girl. Each epoch is characterized by a rise in death rate. Nature's first examination is set at birth. Is the child fit to live? Are its essential vital organs sufficiently strong and sound to justify its entrance into the world? The baby passes the first examination with or without great credit, and stands the test of the diseases of childhood. Nature says: 'Go on.'

"Toward the end of adolescence begins the second examination, which will last far longer. Is the youth fitted to enter upon the duties and responsibilities of adult life? Can the boy or girl be of use in the world? Is it worth while to allow them to hand down their traits and characteristics to a new generation?

"Physical defects, not discoverable in infancy, may have appeared. The metamorphosis may have been utterly unsatisfactory or defective. The youth dies. But in both infancy and adolescence nature is lenient. The weak child is 'conditioned,' as we teachers say, but allowed to go on. He may improve his opportunities and become strong. Some young men and women are conditioned; they have a period of invalidism at the close of growth. They may recover with a little care. But nature has her eye upon them. Useless and weak may survive and have children. The children may still be rescued. Behind the weak parent was a long line of sturdy ancestors, and the child may inherit much or most from them. The case is anything but hopeless. But such children need care and attention, strengthening and toughening, if the family is to outlast this generation.

"The completeness and success of the metamorphosis and the character of its results depend very largely upon the amount and kind of the preparation. This gives an inestimable value to the otherwise somewhat prosaic and uninteresting years of late childhood."

Of the relations of these different periods to our system of education, Professor Tyler speaks at some length, introducing his remarks as follows:

"At six, or even earlier, the child enters school. At ten or eleven the pubertal period is beginning or has begun. In the last years of the high-school course we are dealing with adolescents. In each of these three periods the life of the child and its constitution changes. Childhood and adolescence are as different as the dispensations of the Old and New Testaments; as law and grace. At adolescence all things have become new. The dangers, opportunities, and emergencies of the two periods differ almost totally in kind as well as in degree. Of course methods must be different. But the system and aims of the education which is admirably suited to one period are unsuited to the other. And puberty is unique and critical.

"We must study the characteristics of the three periods covered by school life. We need to know how our system of education may best be adapted to the needs of every one. We shall probably find that some shifting of emphasis is advisable or necessary. I do not expect that we shall find it necessary to plead for any startling revolution in either system or methods. . . . But I believe we shall find that the physical condition explains, if it does not determine, the mental habits."

Clay as a Medicine.—Pulverized clay is used with success in the treatment of diseases of the intestines by Dr. Stumpf, of Würtzburg, Germany, who has lately employed it even in epidemic attacks of Asiatic cholera. According to the author, the clay acts mechanically, enveloping the microbes and preventing their multiplication as well as the development of toxins. Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, December) quoting *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris) as its authority:

"The treatment consisted in administering to the adult patient, *fasting* (this is absolutely essential), from 70 to 100 grams of clay finely pulverized, the dose for children being 10 grams, according to age, stirred up in five times its weight of clear water. The dose should be absorbed in from 20 to 30 minutes. An invincible desire for sleep seizes on the patient and the fever falls at once—usually in less than a half hour, giving way to a crisis similar to that of pneumonia. The important point upon which Dr. Stumpf insists is that the patient take neither food nor drink, alcoholic or otherwise, during the eighteen or twenty hours following the institution of the treatment."

SCIENCE BREVITES.

In a continuation of his investigations on the fertilization of the eggs of certain mollusks with sea-water and other solutions of salts, Prof. Jacques Loeb has discovered, as he announces in an interview reported in *The Times* (New York, November 25), that this fertilization is probably accomplished by true chemical action. He says: "At first I was inclined to assume that there existed a direct physical influence by the extraction of the water from the eggs upon the colloids remaining in them, and I used to discuss this possibility in my lectures more fully than in my papers, especially in connection with the work of Hardy. But at the same time the possibility of chemical action existed. . . . Since our experiments indicate that the influence of alkali upon the process of maturation is a chemical one, it is probable that the similar, tho weaker, effect of hypertonic sea-water upon the same process is also chemical. It is my purpose to continue this line of inquiry."

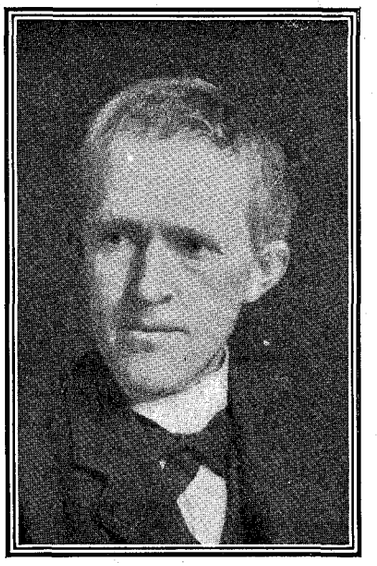
In a recent address at the Royal Dental Hospital, London, Dr. Osler, as reported in *The Hospital* (London) asserted that the public may be divided into two great groups, the bolters and the chewers. Says this paper: "He maintains that it is the business of dental students to endeavor to convert the overwhelming percentage of bolters into a select group of chewers. This is their mission of utility; but Professor Osler also affirms that they have a mission to beautify the race. He holds that if there is one thing more beautiful than another under heaven it is a beautiful set of teeth. To promote these missions he would have attached to every elementary school a dental surgeon to inspect the mouths of the children; and total abstainers will learn with a shock, that he considers the question of teeth more a national problem than that of alcohol. Without discussing Professor Osler's daring comparison, we do not hesitate to endorse his opinion as to the immense importance of dental hygiene. If people generally had good teeth instead of bad, the chewers would be many and the bolters few, and a potent cause of human suffering and physical deterioration would be arrested. The tooth brush and the dentist are by no means given their proper place among the blessings of modern man."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE SIMPLE MAN'S VIEW OF IMMORTALITY.

"THERE is a faith in immortal life which has characterized visionaries. There is an ecstatic confidence of those whose souls have been filled with a sudden glory. But more convincing to most of us is the sober confidence of the simple man who stands in his integrity undaunted by death. He sees no miraculous visions, but he is steadied by his experience, and takes for granted that he is going on. Such a wholesome spirit appeals alike to the Stoic and to the Christian." The argument for immortality derived from such a view is the one advanced by Samuel McChord Crothers, the George Goldthwait Ingersoll lecturer at Harvard University for 1905, whose lecture appears in book form under the title "The Endless Life." The case he cites is more or less an ideal one, neither that of the primitive man or of the average modern man. In the former, he points out we would encounter a "jungle growth of superstition," and in the latter "an arid region of indifference." The simple man, whose view is here studied, is one who is taken in contrast to the man of highly specialized intelligence. The writer says:



SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS.

He finds an argument for immortality in "the sober confidence of the simple man who stands in his integrity undaunted by death."

"What we most desire to know is the attitude of those whose human passion has been throttled neither by superstition, nor by worldly preoccupation, nor by too narrow intellectual interests. We desire the witness of the broadly, sanely, sensitively human. We are asking the world-old question about 'the fate of the man-child, the meaning of man.' And we ask, 'What does the man himself, when he is at his best, think about it? What is the attitude of the man most man, with tenderest human needs?'

"What is the attitude of the ethical idealist, that is to say, the man who is inspired by the passion for human perfection, toward immortality?"

By way of preamble to a more definite statement the author proceeds to strip away some of the preconceived attributes of the belief in immortality. The first effect of sound ethical development, he declares, is to quiet the impatient questioning, and to rebuke many of the insistent demands. Further:

"The question of the duration of life is not in the foreground—it waits on the prior question of the quality of life. There is a mere greed of existence which is pronounced unworthy, as if when one had partaken of a feast, he refused to give way to others, claiming as of right that which had been granted him by grace. The well-disciplined soul does not claim immortality as a reward for services done here. Duty is an obligation to be fulfilled, it does not involve an obligation toward us. Having done our part, we may not linger asking for further payment. Nor can we childishly refuse to recognize the sanction of moral law here, or the possibilities of noble living, until we are assured of continued existence."

The ethical idealist will meet the negative contingency of a future life with a determination to make this one worthy, to fill it "full of thought, of generous purpose, of human love, of divine aspiration," for to be an idealist is "to be one who takes counsel of his courage rather than his fears." He will, however, nurse the unconquerable hope. "For things still unattained he gives and hazards all he has. As he will not make his reason blind, neither will he allow his heart to grow cold nor his ideals to be dimmed." Continuing, the writer says:

"All this is dependent on no speculation. It is a present experience. This is the kind of life which he has deliberately chosen, and which seems to him good. It is not a life of dull acquiescence in established conditions—it is a life of creative activity. He is accustomed to project his thought into the future and then plunge forward to regain it. It is now no mere thought, but a deed. He has done this again and again. Ideals are to him no empty dreams; they are to be realized in action.

"His worship of ideal perfection has in it exultation, for the beautiful vision is to him a prophecy of the day of its fulfilment. The beauty now seen afar marks the coming of a new power. . . .

"To pitch his life high, does it not mean to develop all the nobler powers and trust them to the uttermost? . . . . .

"Thus the man has lived. At last the moment comes when life strikes hard on death. For that moment, too, comes the word, 'Pitch this one high.' That means that he is to summon his best, that he is to keep on as aforetime with his face toward the light—he is to keep on—hoping, loving, daring, aspiring.

"And then comes the sudden silence, and to us who watch the brave ongoing all things seem possible. All things seem possible save that there should be no path for these patient feet.

"The total impression made upon us by the noblest human life is not that of a completed work."

The writer admits that the instinct is a true one which insists that immortality belongs to the sphere of 'revealed religion,' where proof is derived from miracle rather than by reasoning. For those able to receive such evidence as conclusive, immortality is accepted with the same kind of assurance that belongs to any ascertained fact. But for those whose frame of mind makes historic evidence seem insufficient, there is the alternative implied in the following:

"God may not have revealed eternal life through some miracle which makes doubt impossible. Neither has He so revealed the laws of health, or the motions of the planets, or the fundamental principles of art, or the ideals of true statesmanship. Yet all these things are being revealed through the development of humanity. It is a marvelous series of discoveries."

CHRISTIANITY'S DEPENDENCE UPON LITERATURE.

CHRISTIANITY needs not only a sacred Scripture for guidance, warning, instruction, inspiration, says Henry Van Dyke in his volume of "Essays in Application," but it also needs a continuous literature to express its life from age to age, "to embody the ever new experiences of religion in forms of beauty and power, to illuminate and interpret the problems of existence in the light of faith and hope and love." He argues:

"Close this outlet of expression, cut off this avenue of communication, and you bring Christianity into a state of stagnation and congestion. Its processes of thought become hard, formal, mechanical; its feelings morbid, spasmodic, hysterical; its temper at once oversensitive and dictatorial. It grows suspicious of science, contemptuous of art, and alienated from all those broader human sympathies through which alone it can reach the outer world. Insulated, opinionated, petrified by self-complacency, it sits in a closed room, putting together the pieces of its puzzle-map of doctrine, and talking to itself in a theological dialect instead of speaking to the world in a universal language."

There are at the present time, says Professor Van Dyke, three mischievous and perilous tendencies against which the spirit of Christianity, embodied in a literature that is sane and manly, can do much to guard us. He specifies as follows:

"The first is the growing idolatry of military glory and conquest. It is one thing to admit that there are certain causes for which a Christian may lawfully take the sword; it is another thing to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

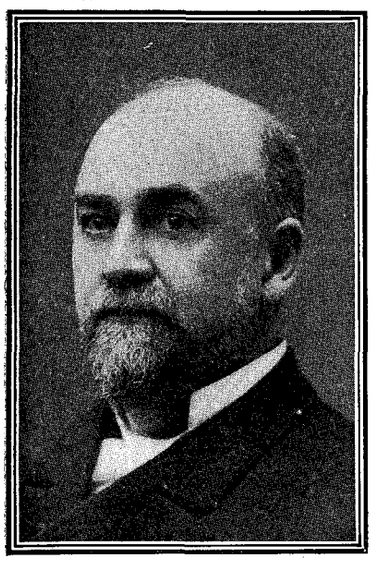
claim, as some do, that war in itself is better for a nation than peace, and to look chiefly to mighty armaments on land and sea as the great instruments for the spread of civilization and Christianity. The forerunner of Christ was not Samson, but John the Baptist. The kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation, nor with acquisition, nor with subjugation. If all the territory of the globe were subject to one conquering emperor to-day, no matter tho the cross were blazoned on his banner and his throne, the kingdom of heaven would not be one whit nearer. . . . A literature that is Christian must exalt love, not only as the greatest, but as the strongest thing in the world. It must hold fast the truth bravely spoken by one of America's foremost soldiers, General Sherman, that 'war is hell.' It must check and reprove the lust of conquest and the confidence of brute force. It must firmly vindicate and commend righteousness and fair dealing and kindness, and the simple proclamation of the truth, as the means by which alone a better age can be brought nigh and all the tribes of earth taught to dwell together in peace. . . . . .

"The second perilous tendency is the growing idolatry of wealth. Money is condensed power. But it is condensed in a form which renders it frightfully apt to canker and corrupt. A noble literature, truly in harmony with the spirit of Christ, will expose, with splendid scorn and ridicule, the falsehood of the standard by which the world, and too often the Church, measure what a man is worth by his wealth. It will praise and glorify simple manhood and womanhood. It will teach that true success is the triumph of character, and that true riches are of the heart.

"The third perilous tendency is the growing spirit of frivolity. A brilliant British essayist in writing a life of Robert Browning lately took occasion to remark that the nineteenth century had already become incomprehensible to us because it took life so seriously. This was probably not intended as a compliment; but if the nineteenth century could hear the criticism it would have good reason to feel flattered. An age that does not take life seriously will get little out of it. One of the greatest services that Christianity can render to current literature is to inspire it with a nobler ambition and lift it to a higher level."

COMMENT OF THE EXCLUDED DENOMINATIONS ON THE FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

THE three principal bodies omitted in the call to the recent great conference on Church federation reveal, through their representative periodicals, a remarkably friendly attitude in their discussion of that conference. *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) thinks that "the exclusion of the Unitarians is of small moment compared with the union of Arminians and Calvinists, Methodists and Presbyterians," and it asserts that the formation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America (the tangible result of the conference so far) "marks an advance almost as great as that of Japan." The churches of the federation, it remarks further, have come out into the modern world, and "while they do not like all the company they find there, they are surprised to find it on the whole so respectable." Every loyal lover of humanity, says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "must eagerly greet any promise of the union of Christian forces in their service to the world, and in all sincerity, even tho our own Church is at present omitted from the list, we hail the movement as one of the most promising of the age, and prophesy that in the very nature of its own composition it must become more and more inclusive until all followers of Christ, without regard to name, are keeping step in a great forward movement toward righteousness." "We are more and more persuaded," says an editorial paragraph in another issue of the same paper, "that the people who started the enterprise had no idea of the size and power of the force they were invoking," and that "when they began to see that they had something altogether too big to manage they tried hard to keep it within bounds."



BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX.

Chairman of the committee which formulated the "plan of federation" provisionally adopted by the recent interchurch conference.

The Boston *Pilot*, an influential Catholic paper, rejoices that the conference was "the occasion of a great public act of faith in the divinity of Christ." But of special interest is a long and sympathetic discussion of the conference by Father M. M. Sheedy, in *The Catholic Mirror*, of Baltimore, a paper closely associated with the name of Cardinal Gibbons. Says Father Sheedy:

"Our twentieth century may witness the reunion of Christendom. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. . . . . .

"To that end the most important and impressive religious gathering ever held among non-Catholics [was recently] in session in New York. Its purpose is to organize a permanent federation of the churches in this country and to effect, if possible, a recognized basis of union. It is expected that this federation will result in much strength and influence to the various bodies concerned. . . .

"Now if this movement remains true to its practical purpose, it ought to succeed in showing that there is a sound basis on which the different non-Catholic denominations of the country can stand. We believe that if ever Church unity is to be visibly attained, even in a moderate degree, it will be brought about under some such form as this great conference in New York has assumed.

"One thing is quite certain: proofs abound that we have entered upon an era of better feeling and a more tolerant and Christian spirit among Christians. Everywhere it is recognized that the chief obstacle to the progress of the Gospel and the conversion of the world is the existence of divisions among Christians.

"The desire for a reunion of Christendom is a striking characteristic of our times. Separated bodies of Christians are being drawn closer together every day. They cease to think ill of each other and are uniting, wherever practicable, in charitable and other good works. This is the first step toward that final and perfect union for which Christ prayed. And should no further advance be made in our time, every one is thankful for this better and more Christian feeling. Let us be done, then, with the gospel of hate, the impugning of motives, the cruel annoyance and the relentless persecution of former days.

"From many quarters are heard sweet sounds to the music of heaven, that tell of this universal desire for unity and peace. That desire finds expression in the tone of the denominational press and pulpit; in the action of various church bodies looking to Christian union; in the earnest discussions of the subject carried on in conference and synods; in the cooperation of Catholics and non-Catholics in temperance, sound politics, and charitable work."

RELIGIOUS SIDE OF VICTOR HUGO.

A BOOK just published in Paris throws a flood of new light upon the personality of Victor Hugo, and contains so much new matter from the famous author as to be almost equivalent in value to a posthumous work. The title of the book is "Victor Hugo at Guernsey," and it consists of the personal souvenirs of Mr. Paul Stapfer, who spent several years on the little English island and was admitted to close intimacy by its illustrious exile. Ignoring the banalties of greatness, usually so afflicting in works of this type, he has described only characteristic and important features. The religious side of Victor Hugo emerges in a strong light. He was a firm believer in God and in the efficacy of prayer. No curé of Brittany was more fiercely inimical to the infidelity and materialism that were beginning to assert their sway in France in his time. The appalling national disaster of 1870, instead of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

undermining his faith in a beneficent Providence, seems to have strengthened it.

He was asked at that time how he could reconcile certain revolting catastrophes with the justice of God. This brought out his views of the great enigma of theology, the problem of evil. Mr. Stapfer reports him as saying:

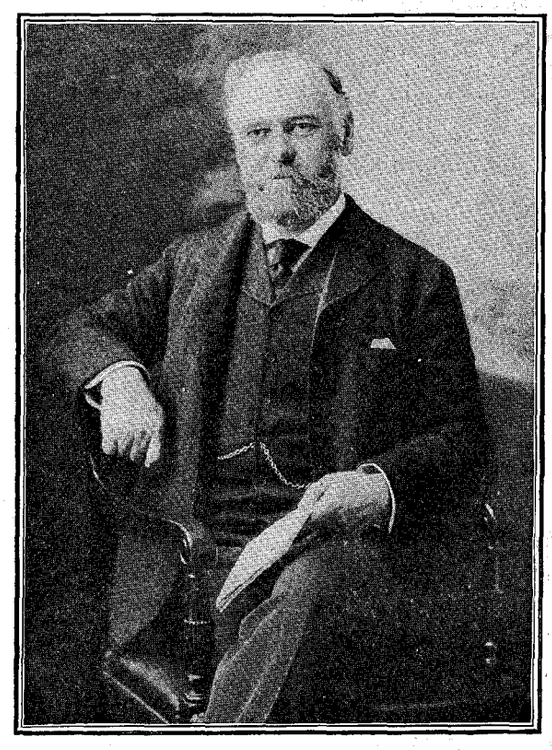
"The objection is a serious one. Evil is evil. No sophistry and no alchemy can change it into good. To make God responsible, as all Christians do to-day, for all the evils which are undisguisedly evils, and even to thank Him for them as for benefits uncomprehended, is something that is unacceptable to the heart as well as to the conscience. That is why I am not one of those who treat manicheanism with disdain. To me the belief in two hostile powers struggling with one another does not seem contrary either to philosophic reasoning or to true religion. But this struggle ought to have an end, and it will be a victory for God. Evil is only relative; good is absolute. Evil must disappear, must be absorbed by good. Hell exists, and the earth constitutes a portion of it; it is the *inferior* world, the transitory and provisional sojourn called by the ancients *Inferi*. Yes, we inhabit the lowest part of creation, that in which evil reigns, where men suffer; and still worse, where the innocent beasts suffer, the poor horses, for example, whose humble agonies I have depicted in 'Melancholia.'

"There are two errors of the same nature. One consists in dividing the universe into three zones: heaven, earth, and hell. How can we tell in this infinite series of worlds, among which the earth holds so small a place, where hell ends and heaven begins? And the other error is to divide time, with relation to ourselves, into three periods: anterior nothingness, this life, future eternity. Human life is in truth but a stage in an endless series of metamorphoses and trials destined to render us worthy, by degrees, of an existence more and more exalted. If all this is reality, the immortality to which our nature aspires will not dawn upon us all at once and in its entirety. We are enjoying it at the present time and shall continue to enjoy it in successive portions. Whither are we going? The answer is wrapped in mystery. Whence do we come? A mystery not less obscure. Are we certain that we have never before appeared upon earth? Do we know that we shall not reappear upon the planet?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS DESTINY OF ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE idea urged by the critics of Ethical Culture, that it is devoid of spirituality and real religion, is disputed by no less an authority than Dr. Francis Greenwood Peabody, Plummer professor of Christian morals in Harvard University, in his new book on "Jesus Christ and the Christian Character." When "superficially regarded," he concedes, this movement seems "neutral or hostile to the formal teaching of religion, and deliberately restricts its program to moral education." But beneath the questions of ethics there always run the "deeper questions of religion, issuing from sources which lie back of ethics and flowing to an end which is beyond ethics," so that the effort of the Ethical Culturists to confine their program to questions of conduct must be a failure, and Dr. Peabody's implication seems to be that they must become religious almost in spite of themselves. As an instance of this inevitable tendency he cites the case of John Fiske, who "permitted himself to think about the evolution of morality" until it "led him across the threshold of religion." So he says of the Ethical Culturists:

"The metaphysics of Christianity are dismissed from [their] consideration as superfluous and obstructive, and attention is called to the obvious and immediate truths of ethical responsibility and human service. It is an indictment which the churches should take to heart, an appeal from feeling to conduct, from theology to life. When, however, one observes more closely the literature of Ethical Culture, he is surprised to observe that, tho its title seems repressive, its intention is comprehensive. Its 'culture' represents not merely the practise of morality, but the philosophy of idealism. Its hope is not to reduce religion to morals, but to expand morals into religion. Its language is that of ethics, but its motives are those of faith. Ethical idealism may shun the phrases of religion; but its emotions, its impulses, its spiritual attitude, are identical with those of rational piety. Faith in the moral order of the universe, in the categorical imperative of duty, in the fitness of man for ethical culture may not express the whole of religion, but it is certainly the point at which the teaching of Jesus began. Lives which are trained to recognize the universal



DR. FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY.

He maintains that beneath the question of ethics there always run the "deeper questions of religion, issuing from sources which lie back of ethics and flowing to an end which is beyond ethics."

authority of the moral law may not name the name of God, but they are doing the will of the Father. Ethical culture is suppressed theism."

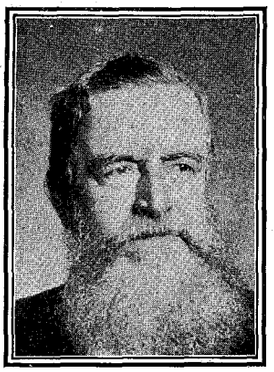
Confirmation of this view is claimed by the author in citations from Felix Adler's "The Freedom of Ethical Fellowship," where he says: "The teachings of Jesus . . . are that it is necessary to live the spiritual life in order to understand the spiritual truths. . . . The symbols of religion are ciphers of which the key is to be found in moral experience. . . . The new religious synthesis which may be longed for will not be a fabrication but a growth. It will . . . come in time as a result of the gradual moral evolution of modern society." Again, W. M. Salter in his "Ethical Religion" is quoted to the effect that "Ethics realized in its meaning is religion. . . . Aspiration, reverence, awe, . . . are but uncompleted morality; and when the moral act is done, ecstasy is its sign—ecstasy, which is the grace heaven sets upon the moment in which the soul weds itself to the perfect good." To this may be added the words of J. R. Seeley from his "Ethics and Religion": "My advice is that instead of waging war, open or covert, you enter once for all into the heartiest . . . alliance with Christianity."

NOTES.

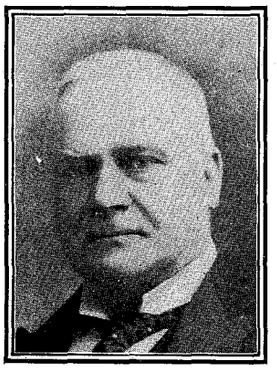
A CONFERENCE was recently held in Pekin to discuss the federation of Christian missions in China. At this conference, which was merely deliberative, nearly a dozen Christian organizations were represented.

THE annual report of the New York Bible Society shows a distribution of 93,161 volumes of Scripture. We read: "In this distribution there is represented no less than thirty-two different languages, which indicates the cosmopolitan character of our city. The principal distribution was in Bohemian, Danish, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish Russian, Swedish, Yiddish, and English. The former absorbed from 1,800 to 8,400 volumes each, the English about 35,000. This society has an agent at Ellis Island and one for the shipping of the port, as well as for the city proper."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

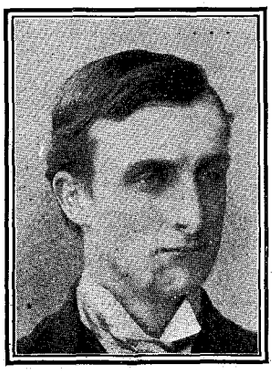


THE MARQUIS OF RIPON,
Lord Privy Seal. He was Governor-General of India, 1880-84.



SIR ROBERT T. REID,
Lord Chancellor. He was decorated for his services in the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE,
Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Son of William Ewart Gladstone.



EARL GREY,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was Administrator of Rhodesia in 1896-97.

LEADING

FOREIGN COMMENT.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AND THE IRISH.

IT might seem surprising at first that the British press, in their discussion of the overturn in their Government, should devote their main attention to the new Premier's attitude toward the Irish, rather than to his attitude toward the tariff agitation. It soon becomes apparent to the reader, however, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman must win the support of the Irish in Parliament or be left in a hopeless minority, in which case it will make little difference what he thinks on the tariff question, or any other question. So his speeches are being searched minutely to find what he intends to do for Ireland. In a speech to the electors at Stirling he declared that his opinion had "long been known." "The only way of healing the evils of Ireland, of giving content and prosperity to her people, and of making her a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire," he said, "is that the Irish people shall have the management of their own affairs." This might seem perfectly clear and straightforward, but he dodges the question with such skill in a subsequent address that the London *Times* exclaims that he "nearly reached the sublimity of canniness." "We can not honestly say," remarks *The Times*, "that we think this course courageous, or high-minded, or candid, or exactly worthy of the leader of a party. But it was canny, overpoweringly canny."

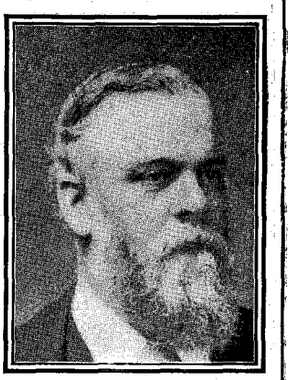
The London and other papers are asking how far the Prime-Minister will attempt practically to carry out the opinion seemingly so clearly enunciated in his Stirling speech. Some journals hold that he will not undertake any legislative relief for Ireland; others express the opinion that it is part of the Liberal program to propose a Home Rule Bill, while still others believe that he will take a middle course, and propose measures of partial reform. Sir Alexander Acland Hood roundly accuses the Prime-Minister of making his Home-Rule speech for the main purpose of shaking off Lord Rosebery, the ex-Prime-Minister, who immediately after its delivery disclaimed the Bannerman policy and now sulks like Achilles in his own tent. Sir Alexander is reported in the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* as saying:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is like an elderly widower, and he has courted and become engaged to a virtuous and wealthy spinster, to wit, Lord Rosebery. He finds, after the engagement has gone on for a long time, and when the marriage is about to take place, that the lady is very much 'made up,' that her temper is very uncertain and changes day by day, and that she is not likely to be a nice companion in the same house in the future. He does not want to jilt her or throw her over but he wants to get out of the bargain somehow, because of the breach-of-promise action which would soon come up. He then takes a course which I deplore—a course which I do not say is immoral, but one which is of doubtful morality. He had the audacity, under the nose of the virtuous spinster, to kiss the pretty Irish housemaid, Mr. Redmond."

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently denied publicly that the future policy of the Government would include the introduction of a Home Rule Bill. His words are thus reported by *The Westminster Gazette*:

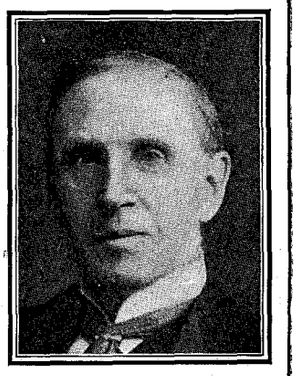
"Some weeks ago he told his own constituents that in his own opinion—and he did not profess to be speaking the opinion of anybody but himself—the reintroduction of a Home Rule Bill would not form part of the policy or of the business of the next Government and the next Parliament. He believed that, whatever divergencies of view there were among Liberals, or even among Unionists as to the time and the form of the ultimate settlement of the problem of Irish Government, the view he expressed was that which was entertained at the moment by the great majority of working Liberals in this country."

The London *Standard* thinks that the Stirling speech was simply a "bid for Nationalist (Irish) favor, or, at least, toleration." That no Home Rule Bill was in Sir Henry's mind is the view



THE EARL OF ELGIN,
Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was Viceroy of India, 1894-99.

RICHARD B. HALDANE,
Secretary of State for War. He is eminent as a philosophical writer.

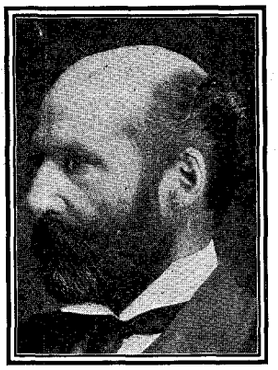


JOHN MORLEY,
Secretary of State for India. He has twice been Chief Secretary for Ireland.

HERBERT H. ASQUITH,
Chancellor of the Exchequer. He says a Home Rule bill will not be part of the Liberal program.

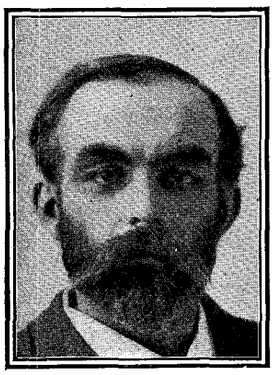
ADVISERS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LORD TWEEDMOUTH,
First Lord of the Admiralty. He was Lord Privy Seal, 1894-95.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE,
President of the Board of Trade. He is a Member of Parliament from Wales.



JOHN BURNS,
President of the Local Government Board. He is well known as an able labor leader.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,
President of the Board of Education. Widely known as a writer.

OF THE NEW

of the London *Daily Chronicle*, tho this paper expects the new Prime-Minister will do something for Ireland. Thus:

"What the next Parliament may hope to do for Ireland is not the introduction of a Home Rule Bill (which would be a perfectly futile plowing of the sands), but something which, if less ambitious, will be of more practical benefit—namely, the introduction (in Lord Rosebery's words) of 'large administrative reforms' and 'the development of local institutions.'"

On the other hand, *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) recalls that Sir Henry declared that relief for Ireland "will not be long delayed," and it argues that such a phrase can only point to the next Parliament. The London *Spectator*, Unionist and Free-trader, thus interprets Sir Henry's utterances as espousing Home Rule in a Pickwickian sense:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said—what we all knew before—that in the abstract, and as a matter of personal opinion, he was a Home-Ruler; but he also made it abundantly evident that neither he nor those who work with him had any intention of introducing a Home-Rule Bill in the next Parliament, or going to the country with a Home-Rule cry."

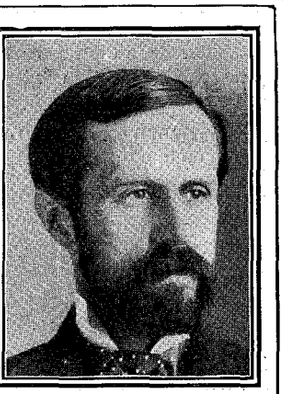
But *The Saturday Review* (London) declares that "his words can mean nothing else but an Irish Parliament for Irish affairs."

BERNHARDT AND ANTISEMITISM IN CANADA.

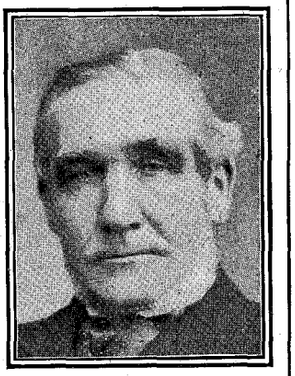
IT seems evident from a reading of the Canadian press that the attack on Sarah Bernhardt's party in Quebec was partly an anti-Semitic outbreak against the famous Jewess and partly the result of a religious crusade against the stage. Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, we are told in the press of that city, had preached several strong sermons denouncing the theaters in general and the Bernhardt performances in particular, and threatened those who attended them with "measures more efficacious perhaps than the enforcement of the laws of the State." These utterances created a sensation, and seem to have had an effect as far away as Quebec, for the mob which attacked the Bernhardt party, we read, was composed of students of Laval University, a religious institution. Another feature of this incident, which, as one paper says, "leaves an indelible disgrace on the city of Quebec," was an interview which certain Canadian newspaper men had with the French actress, during which they presumably extracted from her an opinion on Canada. Mme. Bernhardt (according to *Le Canada* (Montreal), repudiated the language attributed to her in the printed account of this interview, which appeared in *L'Evenement* (Quebec). In this account she is alleged to have said that she loved Canada; it was the prettiest place she had ever seen; that, however, was all; the Canadians had scarcely a drop of French blood in their veins—they were English-Irish-Iroquois Canadians; they possessed neither littérateurs, painters, sculptors, nor poets—excepting Frechette, perhaps. The Canadian youth—journalists and students—must look to the country's future: it was at present advancing backward. She spoke contemptuously of the Canadian student class. Canadians were under the yoke of the clergy, and Canada was about as progressive as Turkey.

The students of Laval University mobbed Mme. Bernhardt and her company as she was leaving Quebec after a successful series of performances, in which, we are told, the theaters were crowded. Snowballs and aged eggs were flung at the histrionic party, and cries of "Jewess," coupled with opprobrious epithets, say the papers, were heard. Mme. Bernhardt, in an indignant letter to *Le Canada* (Montreal) says she herself heard cries of "Down with the Jewess!" *La Patrie* (Quebec) finds in this riot an evidence of race prejudice, and says:

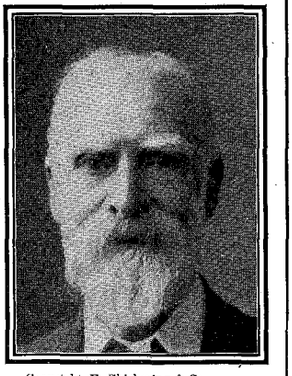
"What are we to gain by propagating dislikes of race or by giving freedom to appeals to passion? May those of our young compatriots who will read these lines wish to keep them well in mind. We are a minority in this country. If we sow the wind,



THE EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Not in the Cabinet.

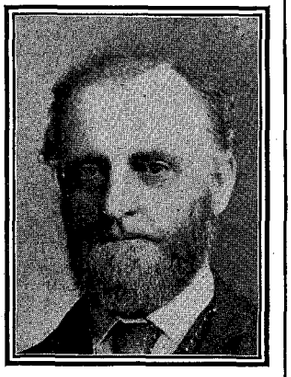


SIR HENRY H. FOWLER,
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was Secretary of State for India in 1894-95.



Copyright, E. Chickering & Co.

JAMES BRYCE,
Chief Secretary for Ireland. Author of "The American Commonwealth."



JUSTICE WALKER,
Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Not in the Cabinet.

BRITISH PREMIER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we shall reap the tempest. Precedents which we create by thoughtless and imprudent acts will count against us. It is not by manifestations in the streets, by breaking glass and throwing eggs, that we shall establish our intellectual, moral, and political superiority."

Le Canada (Montreal) feels that such an outburst was a disgrace to the Province of Quebec, and speaks as follows of the hoodlums who took part in it:

"These young people were French-Canadians. It is scarcely credible, but such is the fact, and it is a vain attempt to find excuse for their conduct by speaking of it as an irresponsible, giddy outburst, and a mere prank. Such disgraceful scenes are a reflection on the Province of Quebec."

The News (Montreal) can not understand how university students could entertain such bitter feelings toward an actress because she is a Jewess. The Montreal *Daily Witness* deplores the effect that such an incident will have upon European estimates of Canadian enlightenment, and says:

"The world will take the greatest possible interest in the assault upon Mme. Bernhardt, and will want to know all about it. France will read how her great actress told the representatives of culture in this province that they were going backward and not forward. . . . Readers abroad will learn how the people of Quebec, or those who undertook to represent them, proceeded to prove the alleged charges up to the handle by assailing a woman in a most brutal manner, denouncing her as a Jewess. . . . The people of Quebec are evidently very much incensed at a disgrace brought upon them by an element with which few of them can have any sympathy. The press greatly deplores it."

MINISTER DOURNOVO,

Russian Minister of Police, accused of tyrannical interference with the radical press of Russia. His dismissal is said to have been decided upon.

The Herald (Montreal) joins in the condemnation of the Laval hoodlums, whom it styles "ruffians who have simply placed themselves out of the pale of civilization." Canada is, however, it adds, growing notorious for such outbursts of race bigotry. To quote:

"Inexcusable outrages have been occurring with quite undue frequency in this Province of late, and it is high time the law-abiding people of the Province began to recognize the resulting injury to their reputation. At Laval and in the French press there have been seasonable protests, but it looks as tho harsher measures ought to be invoked before the evil spreads any further."

The Toronto *News* remarks that this attempt to mob Mme. Bernhardt "is likely to bring far more discredit upon Canada than her remarks upon our lack of progressiveness and national status. If she adds to these criticisms that we are a narrow-minded, bigoted, and ungenerous community, it will be the fault of her assailants."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Tolstoy's Optimistic View of Russia's Future.—The correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes to that journal that Count Tolstoy thinks that the safety of Russia through all her commotions will ultimately be secured by the unshaken loyalty of the peasantry. The correspondent says:

"Count Tolstoy exhibits a surprising optimism with regard to the present condition of Russia. He is persuaded that the position of things has nothing dangerous in it, for he is persuaded that the workingmen of the big cities are of little account in comparison with the peasants, who form an immense majority of the Russian population.

"The peasantry are not thinking of a revolution, and the Count declares that newspaper stories of revolts in the country districts are exaggerated. He says that no one but a small group of revolutionary agitators desires to overturn the order of things at present existing.

"Nevertheless, Tolstoy declines to make any predictions and says that it is impossible to say what may happen. In any case, it will be necessary to overturn the present Government, which is founded on a policy of force, and to supplant it by another *régime*, based on the love of others, goodness, and the maxims of Christianity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REVOLUTION AND THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

NOTHING reflects more fully and strikingly the confusion which has prevailed in Russia for the past three months than the daily press of the two capitals and of the important provincial centers. Immediately after the issuance of the "Constitution" manifesto, the St. Petersburg editors and newspaper publishers called on Count Witte and demanded immediate freedom of the press—the abolition of the censorship and of all restrictions save those of the general criminal law. Witte declared this to be impossible, because premature and sudden; he promised, however, "temporary" laws relaxing the censorship restrictions and eventually freedom. The editors rejected these concessions as inadequate. They formed a union for the defense of the freedom of printing and publication, and, with the active aid and support of the workmen's council and the "Union of Unions," abolished the censorship on their own account. That is, they resolved to submit no articles, proof-sheets, or printed copies to the censor, and thus to defy the Government.

Since then the St. Petersburg and Moscow papers have enjoyed absolute freedom of speech—except that the police, under the instructions of Minister Dournovo (regarded as a reactionary), have repeatedly seized and confiscated editions of radical papers. There has been much complaint of this "tyrannical" interference, but Witte has answered that, until new laws are properly enacted, the old ones remain in force, and that the Government can not recognize the revolutionary decrees of leagues, councils, and congresses.

The press, too, has suffered several interruptions on account of the strikes, general and special. The workmen's council, bitterly says the *Novoye Vremya*, is just as arbitrary and despotic as the "old" Government. It calls strikes, abolishes the press for this or that period of time, and even dictates policies. Its office and that of the *Russ*, it says, have been invaded by striking workmen and, by force, the printers have been compelled to set up matter which their council wished to print. Is this liberty? it asks. Is this reform and democracy? "Temporary" press laws have at last been prepared under the direction of one of Witte's leading subordinates, but the editors and publishers announce their firm intention to pay no attention to these "liberal" laws. They insist upon unrestricted freedom of comment and discussion.

The press of the two capitals is divided and subdivided into a number of sections. Some of the papers—the *Novoye Vremya*, the *Slovo*, and others—are standing by Witte and his policy and urging the intelligent classes to cooperate with the Government in constructive work and oppose the cry for a constituent assembly and universal suffrage. The *Novosti*, *Russ*, *Nashi Zhizn*, and *Sin Oteichestva* (all of St. Petersburg), and the *Russkya Viedomosti* of Moscow stand with those Zemstvoists who demand further guarantees and "deeds" from Witte and criticize his whole course as "bureaucratic" and time-serving. The extremists have their own

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

irregular publications, and Gorky, Minsky, the poet, and other radicals have started a daily paper, *Novaia Zhizn* (The New Life) to represent the "proletariat" as against the middle classes and the "intelligencia," and to demand universal suffrage and industrial reform. There is much violent recrimination among these parties and groups, and the papers emphasize the differences that have divided the liberal and Zemstvo and professional workers.

The most influential and respected Liberal organ, the Moscow *Russkya Viedomosti*, explains the distrust of and dissatisfaction with Witte as follows:

"Either Russia is still an autocratic monarchy or a constitutional country. If the former, what force and legal weight have the various unsigned orders and proclamations of the Government? Who, where, is the Government? By what right was Poland placed under martial law and told that she must be good in order to get the benefits of the new reforms? Were the new reforms a favor, a reward for good conduct, to be withdrawn and reconferred arbitrarily by the bureaucracy? And what of the arbitrary arrests, the executions, the savagery of the Cossacks, the courts-martial, the oscillations between concessions and brutal repressions?"

In short, the paper contends that the Government is as irresponsible and unprincipled as ever, and says that the reforms are mere paper promises.

The *Russ* expresses similar views. It demands trial and punishment of the governors, generals, and other officials who have instigated or connived at attacks on students, strikers, and Jews. It says:

"If these crimes are not fitly punished, the nation will conclude that the Czar's manifesto is mere words, the reality being unchanged. But it is impossible to live under such a belief. If the nation can see no way out legally, it will resist the Government in a revolutionary manner. Have we not had enough war and discord in the country? The Government will not pacify the people by lawlessness and toleration of official crime."

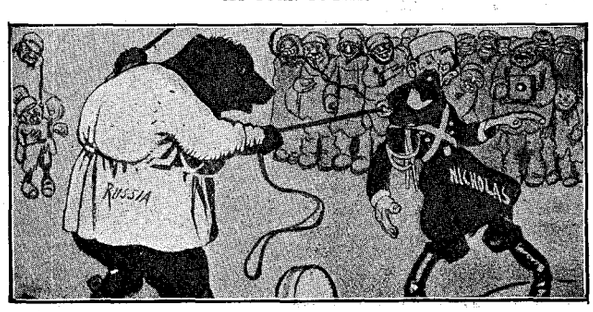
The *Novosti* declares that the official criminals ought to be tried for murder or manslaughter, and even the *Grashdanin*, Prince Mestchesky's organ, can not understand the leniency shown toward the high instigators of outrage and massacre. The advanced newspapers are supporting the strikers and the Union of Unions, whose strong proclamations against the Government and its agents they print in full and in prominent places. They say that were any leading liberal to offer Witte his help, he would merely discredit himself without helping the Government. To deserve and obtain liberal and Zemstvo cooperation, it is urged by the advanced press, the Government must order the convocation of a constituent assembly, with full power to frame a constitution, and this assembly must be elected by direct, universal suffrage. Complete amnesty, to extend to the terrorists, is also demanded.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEWSPAPER PERIL TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

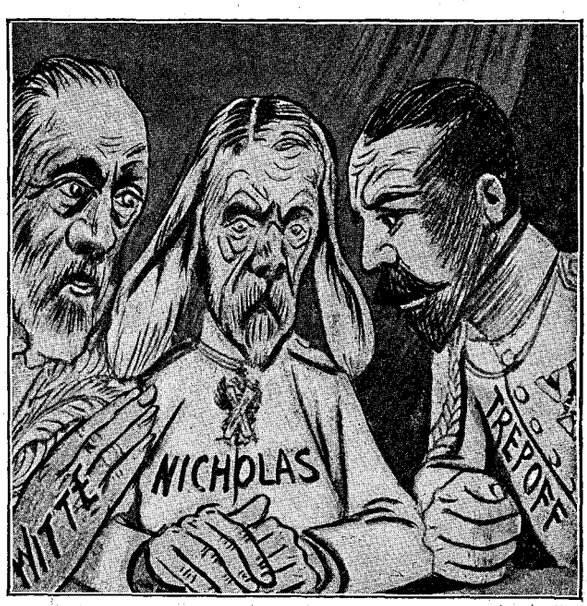
THE British soldier of to-day is as brave as ever, but not as well trained or commanded, as was proved in the Boer War, says Col. A. W. A. Pollock in *Macmillan's Magazine* (London). The good general is the man who wins a battle and does the enemy most injury with least loss of life to his own troops. But he is a bad general who has not moral courage enough to sacrifice the lives of his men freely, when he can thereby obtain overwhelming advantages over his antagonist. The press, however, is an enemy of slaughter and self-sacrifice, and while the soldier must be trained, the press must be curbed, as Fleet Street and its writers are often "a greater danger than a foreign foe, however formidable, because the writers in them are often indiscreet as well as ignorant." To quote:

"A man indeed proves himself a good general if he fully attains his object at the least possible sacrifice of the lives of his own men; but no object is well chosen unless the attainment of it entails for the enemy the utmost loss that the available means permit to be inflicted upon him. Consequently, it is a mark, and a very clear one, too, of a bad general to fail to hit his hardest at the enemy out of any squeamish regard for the lives of the officers and men under his own orders. Some British generals are highly thought of upon account of the dauntless courage with which they have continually exposed their own persons in the foreground of the fight; but a general's proper place is where he can best direct the operations in progress, and in order to do this he must be where he can see, at one and the same moment, the maneuvers of his own troops and also of the enemy's. On the firing-line a commander can not see his own men without interrupting his observation of their opponents, and thus risking a failure to detect some very important movement. No exhibition of personal prowess in the fight itself can compensate for failure as an organizer of victory. To be cool, calculating, and utterly impervious at the time

MY TURN TO-DAY.



YOURS TO-MORROW.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



COUNT WITTE—"There are two parties at the court of St. Petersburg, and the Czar lends an ear to both."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE LEADER AND THE LED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to any feelings of compassion for friends or foes, are essential qualifications for command in the field."

He accuses the leaders and commanders of British forces in the Boer War of moral cowardice, altho the standard of personal courage in the army was high. In his own words:

"Personal courage fell short of real heroism in the cases of perhaps .05 per cent. of the officers of all ranks and corps who led troops under fire in South Africa; but moral cowardice, evinced by failure to attempt, or to carry through to the bitter end, the utmost that might appear to be feasible, can be discerned in the proceedings of probably 80 per cent. of the seniors and 10 per cent. of the juniors. Why was this? The explanation is perfectly simple. It had been decided by the 'experts' inhabiting the purlieus of Fleet Street, or acting as war correspondents at the front, that a bloody victory stamped a general as wanting in skill, and a bloody defeat as utterly incompetent. What the 'experts' wrote in the newspapers the British public readily believed, with the result that many generals and others who were personally as brave soldiers as any that have fought anywhere in the world since its creation were gradually reduced to being moral cowards."

He cites the case of General Lord Methuen, who was much criticized by the London press for what was looked upon as recklessness. Other generals tried to avoid what the papers considered his errors. Thus the writer declares:

"Lord Methuen became unpopular in Fleet Street because he did not make war with the gloves on; other generals took fright lest they also might fall into disrepute, and henceforward our operations became, generally speaking, chicken-hearted. The chariness to risk lives displayed by the senior officers spread downward, until the men themselves came to take for granted that they were not 'meant.'"

The British army, he continues, is ill-trained and is too much under the influence of the press, which enjoys an irresponsible liberty which should be checked. The article concludes as follows:

"The British soldier, be he officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, is as courageous as ever; but the army is no longer what it was in the days of Moore and Wellington—the best-trained army in the world. Ground that a hundred years ago sufficed for the battle-training of a brigade is now insufficient for a single company, and hence our falling off. Mere courage can not enable a man to accomplish that which he knows not how to set about. On the question of courage we need be under no anxiety; but if we would render ourselves capable of making war successfully, we should do well to train our army and to control our press. The first operation will not suffice without the second. Our daily newspapers are a greater danger than any foreign foe, however formidable, because the writers in them are usually indiscreet as well as ignorant."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN SWEDEN.

THE Swedish woman is the most Amazonian of her sex in Europe, according to Marc Hélys, who is so deeply impressed by the fact that he writes an article in *Le Correspondant* (Paris) about it. He reminds us that in early days a javelin was included in her trousseau and on her wedding-day she was expected to hurl this through the window, "signifying, by this symbolic act, her readiness to take part in the defense of her hearth and home." During the wars of Charles XII. the women plowed, sowed, and harvested the grain, we are told, and according to the ancient Swedish law a woman married "in order to be mistress in her house," and was to have the same rights as her husband over "the bolts, locks, and keys of the home." It is therefore no wonder that feminism, the principle of woman's rights, has made great progress in Sweden. The occupation of women in civil and professional life, says Mr. Hélys, is well-nigh universal; she not only teaches, or undertakes the management of a bank, but learns marksmanship and military drill, a great advantage, says the writer, in a country of so small a population, as in case of foreign war the women could defend the land when it is stripped of male garrisons.

The progress of Swedish women in education was inaugurated by Frederika Bremer, and it is continued by the existing Frederika Bremer Union. To quote from the present writer:

"The progress of feminism henceforth was rapid. In 1836 woman occupied a somewhat humiliating position in the world of learning. In 1870 she was admitted to the University and the School of Medicine and in 1873 she had the right to present herself for examination in all the faculties excepting that of theology."

The method of the Frederika Bremer Union was to direct this onward movement, says Mr. Hélys. In his own words:

"It was founded, according to its statutes, to promote the calm and methodical development of woman, and the amelioration, moral and material, of her lot. It begins by impressing upon women their own value as individuals, which they had so long lost sight of. It labors for their independence, and fights down the prejudices, in acccordance with which at one time, in Sweden, labor was considered to degrade a woman. Education and independence, that is, increased consciousness of worth, and liberty of action—such was the dream of Frederika Bremer, and such the essence of Swedish femininism."

Women of property, as early as the eighteenth century, had a vote in their own commune and any woman who pays a certain tax also possesses the suffrage. The extension of this privilege is at present being agitated, says Mr. Hélys, and he adds:

"It is only within the last three years that this great question has been seriously discussed in Sweden, and in the debates that have taken place in Parliament on universal suffrage, the vote for woman suffrage last session was 93 against 115."

The question of woman's part in the common business of life has been largely decided, we are told, through the efforts and example of a Swedish lady of title, who took up with great enthusiasm the ideas of Frederika Bremer. At present almost all the women in Sweden are engaged in active employment. To quote:

"The trumpet call sounded by Frederika Bremer came at the very moment when attention was called to the number of unmarried women . . . . Of these there are at present in Sweden more than 100,000 who have to earn their own living. Then the Baroness Adlersparre appeared, preaching the law of labor, and setting an example of its fulfilment in her own family. Labor was soon looked upon by women as honorable, as constituting a claim to individual worth. Then it became the fashion, and Sweden is perhaps the only country where this fashion dominates the feminine world. In this connection it is curious to see how the Swedish woman refuses to be looked upon as the mere ornament of another's life and claims her place as an independent individual. Even when labor is not a material necessity to her, it has become a moral necessity."

Mr. Hélys goes on to give instances of woman's work in Sweden. The employment earliest taken up by the softer sex was teaching, and in certain branches of education women constitute 70 per cent, of the instructors. In 1877 the Countess Bjorkenstam founded and conducted an express business. The first advertising agency in Sweden was founded twenty years ago by Miss Gurnelius, and 80 per cent. of her employees are women. Miss Louise Floddin has a printing-house at Aboga and publishes the local newspaper, and there are in Sweden a dozen other such houses conducted by women. The writer informs us that the Swedish woman is not impaired in her softer feminine instincts and in her domestic aspirations by the strenuous ideals of labor which she cherishes. He says:

"I approached one of the most distinguished and one of the most earnest of Swedish feminists, Miss Adelborg, secretary of the Frederika Bremer Union . . . and I asked her if among women who worked the taste for family life, the heart of the woman were not laid aside for the sake of the vocation, the enterprise, the ideal of toil. 'Never,' she answered. 'Among all the women I have seen working successfully, there is not one who would refuse to-morrow to throw up her career for the sake of love and a home of her own.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIAN ECHOES IN FRANCE.

L'Annonciateur de la Tempête. Par Maxim Gorky. Translated into French by B. Semenoff. Société du Mercure de France, Paris.

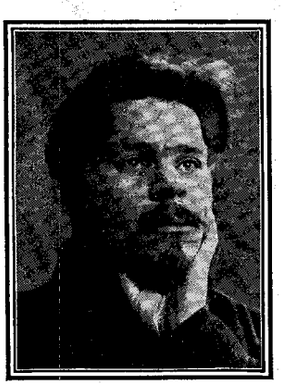
En Prison. Par Maxim Gorky. Translated into French from the Russian manuscript by S. Persky. Librarie Félis Juven, Paris.

Dernières Paroles. Par Count Lyof Tolstoy. Translated into French by J. W. Bienstock. Société du Mercure de France, Paris. Importations by Brentano, New York.

TWO recent translations from Maxim Gorky into the French language are illuminating as to recent Russian Jewish troubles. One of these volumes brings recent experiences of the great Russian graphically before the reader. In no language as in French is the literature of the world open to the general reader with so little delay. Therefore many of the sketches in "L'Annonciateur de la Tempête" are of immediate interest. The first in this volume is intended as a prelude. And perhaps the title, "The Harbinger of the Storm," gives a better idea than the French translation of this small allegorical fragment. Indubitably the storm is that revolutionary one which is continually renewing in Russia. The little poem might be taken to be prophetic, as this incessant renewal of destructive forces, their culmination, and ever-growing fury are foretold. But from a literary point of view a different sort of work finds Gorky at his best. In the volume under discussion there is one bit called "Mélodies Printanières," which should have been placed before the prelude. And there is a delightful "Légende Valaque" in free verse which has a charm and flexibility not often to be found in Gorky's work. It is in such writing as "The Pogrom," however, a description of Jewish massacre, and in "The Reader" that this buoyant and somber author shows that reverence for suffering which is at the bottom of his deep heart. Moral purpose is replaced by sympathy with humanity; didactic intention is lost in a tender handling of certain great problems of life.

Gorky's humor is manifest in some of his best work. "The Awakening" belongs to the class of vagabond delineation, as do several sketches in the volume called "En Prison," translated by Mr. S. Persky from manuscript. "En Prison" is a bit of realism, intensely quiet, in no way sensational, and is in its monotone, its sobriety, an artistic piece of work. Russian society entire interests Gorky—the bourgeoisie and the cultivated classes as well as the vagabonds and criminals. What is one to do? How and where seek the remedy of the ills from which humanity suffers? How satisfy the love of justice and liberty, the passionate desire for useful and beneficial energy? And he shows us suddenly to what depth distress and suffering may reach. He works, pen in hand, for the liberation of souls.

In the volume called the "Dernières Paroles" of Count Tolstoy, the translator, in the guise of a preface, describes the difficulties of publication which Tolstoy's work has encountered. After the first works, the Maison Posrednik of Moscow was forbidden to edit his works; the censors were alarmed to the extent of forbidding also the pages of Dostoievsky, of Garchin, Potekhin, and others. And so, in 1898, a publishing house for revolutionary and radical Russian works was established in England. At the present time in Christchurch lives a whole Tolstoyan colony, in the hospitable Tuckton House, where development of freedom of thought and the practise of the law of love and fraternity are living aims. In the present volume are united all that the great thinker has written during the last three years, published at various dates by Tchertkov, of Christchurch. This volume contains essays on the subjects of the "Russo-Japanese War," "Actual Events in Russia," "To Men of Politics," "On the Revolution," "A Letter to Nicholas II.," beginning "Dear Brother," and various observations of a fragmentary and miscellaneous nature. The only aim of that life accessible to man, reiterates the apostle of non-resistance, is to "aspire to that perfection which Christ has indicated when he said: 'Be perfect as is your Father in heaven.'" There are some further observations on the Doukhobors in Canada, whose cause Tolstoy has so long assisted. He speaks constantly of his simple faith; he refers to the visit of William Jennings Bryan, characterizing him as "a very intelligent and religious man," to whom he had repeated again his doctrine of human sympathy as expressed in actual manual labor.



MAXIM GORKY.

AN OVERWORKED SHORT STORY.

He and Hecuba. By Baroness von Hutten. 299 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN dedicates "He and Hecuba" to Henry James, "whose kindly criticism of the short story of the same name encouraged me to lengthen it to its present form." It would be interesting to hear Mr. James's criticism on the result of his praise. In view of that result, as it may appear to smaller critics, it is to be hoped that it would not be "kindly." It is not unkindness that prompts the present critic to score "He and Hecuba" as all unworthy of the author of that purely beautiful love idyll, "Our Lady of the Beeches." This novel is uneven, with some good touches, but, as a whole, painfully harrowing, cheaply melodramatic, and decidedly unwholesome in its treatment of love. In an obvious attempt to achieve strength, the author has only compassed a cheap and florid rankness.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN.

King Hardy, when the story opens, is a distressing example of the English curate of a small provincial town. He is forty-seven, with a prematurely wornout wife and five uninteresting children, whom he is too poor to care for decently, tho his intense pride hotly resents any assistance from outside. The one fine thing about him is his stern acceptance of his lot and a faithful acquittal of its duties as expatiation for an illicit love affair with an Italian woman, which he had had as a rich young man of twenty-seven. But, on the return of a manuscript of an exegetical character from a publisher at a moment when his bitter lot is searing his very soul, he burns the treatise. Then, maddened by the horror of the poverty his family suffers, he grasps some of his sermon paper and writes "the story of his life." It has an enormous vogue and he makes plenty of money for family needs. But Lady Macbeth's state of mind over that "damnéd spot" was not more mordant than his henceforth. A voluptuous Madame Perez comes on the scene, who resolves to make a man who can love like that love her. But the grinding of the mills of the gods for Hardy takes the shape of the death of his wife and children from diphtheria, which he has communicated to them, and his falling victim to it himself. At this juncture the houri lady calls on him, and, to check her violent love-making, he confides to her his condition. She has had a morbid horror of contagion from the disease, but hereupon, "springing at him, she caught him about the neck and kissed him repeatedly on the mouth." The rector, despite his diphtheria, dies of heart failure, and Madame Perez, recognizing that she is doomed to die of the gift she had pleaded for, receives communion and blows out her brains!

It is "a striking and powerful book, and one of fine quality," says the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Post* declares the story to be "a brilliantly written piece of morbid and disagreeable analysis"; and the Boston *Herald* says that "altho the padding often is obtrusive, it is well written, as is everything touched by this gifted writer's pen." On the other hand, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes that "the situations are overdrawn and unnatural, and the story upon the whole very unsatisfactory"; and the New York *Outlook*, too, thinks the story "is clumsily and hurriedly ended by wholesale slaughter." That paper doubts the author's soundness "in dealing with moral questions and the wholesomeness of her manner of making her characters play about the edges of social sin."

TALES OF SEA AND COAST.

Ceux de la Mer. Par Pierre Lemonnier. Ernest Flammarion, Paris. Imported by Brentano, New York.

"YOU have awakened in me," says Armand Dayot, in a preface to "Ceux de la Mer," a collection of tales of the west coast of France, "the eternal regret at being condemned to the prison of the cities." To eyes "avid of light and of new horizons," this wandering life between two "blue immensities," the free, joyous, rude, and melancholy life of seafarers, brings the consciousness of the "thick walls and gray, heavy skies, always the same, that imprison the city dweller." The book is by Pierre Lemonnier, and is a collection of short stories of sea and coast life. Simply told, direct, with obvious sentiment, and with strong human emotional portrayal in short compass, they are suited to the American reader. Fresh, breezy, vigorous, and simple, and sometimes poignant, but always interesting, the general reader will not miss the tender reserve of a Loti, nor his brutal calm of exposure of the futility of things human as applied to the lives of sailors and their families.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM THE LAND OF NEVER WAS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE JACK-O'-LANTERN. By Myrtle Reed. 353 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THIS is a book cast in the oblique, like the skew-wise figures of Mr. Peter Newell. If you can accept the burlesque, the exaggeration of the foundation, the story stands a structure of straw that challenges no wind, and fits, in cozy, crow's-nest fashion, into the atmosphere of Make-Believe. An impecunious, newly married pair, each marked with the unstable, artistic temperament, the husband unnecessarily irascible, the wife redundantly obstinate, fall heir to a fantastic old house, full of tumble-down furniture, and gruesome family portraits. The heirs come to live in the old place, and, spelling backwards, little by little, learn the story of the freaky old uncle who made and gave the home. This still pervasive old man is assumed by the narrator to have changed from a romantic, high-bred Romeo to a flint-hearted, grumbling Trinon, all because of persistent and long-continued visitations from his deceased wife's multitudinous and impossible relatives. These same harrowing hordes at once swoop down for the summer upon the long-suffering new owners. Each set of relatives has its own peculiar and exasperating characteristics, and the story is of their clashing vagaries, while the young, oblivious husband writes the novel that is to make him famous, and the young wife acts the slightly flirtatious Griselda.

MYRTLE REED.

It is quite a Frank Stockton situation, and the author "has fun" with her readers and her book folk, quite in the hiccuppy Stocktonian way—jerking mental chairs from under them, offering them cotton-stuffed mental doughnuts, and so on, in hilarious hops and halts. We have to forgive considerable over-accentuation in the types. The stage-driver, for instance, belongs to the b'gosh era that is gone, hayseed and jeans, to meet the green-whiskered Irishman in the land of Never-Was. But, granting that the queer people rounded up at the Jack-o'-Lantern have as slight relation to living characters as the grimacing figures on a deck of cards to a line of Sargeant portraits, we must yet declare that Myrtle Reed is possessed of a quick sense of humor, is a keen observer of life, and an exceptionally alert and alluring judge of human nature.

The Washington *Post* finds this novel "full of delicate fancy, spontaneous humor, and withal one of the quaintest and most readable of old-fashioned love-stories," and several other papers speak favorably of it. The London *Academy*, however, calls it "a commonplace farce," and *The Outlook* (New York) makes the objection that "the characters neither act reasonably nor talk naturally." "It is a disconcerting, but not displeasing blend of folly and shrewdness," thinks the London *Athenaeum*, and while "some readers will think the book a mere tissue of nonsense, others may take a fleeting pleasure in its very absurdity."

INSURANCE YARNS.

THE BEST POLICY. By Elliott Flower. Illustrated. Cloth, 268 pp. Price, $1.25. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

THE insurance companies of the country should pay Mr. Flower a royalty on this book. It is a mine of information on life insurance, rouses the reader's interest in it, teaches him about it, woos him to try it. Above all, it opens up bewildering vistas into the utilities that may be coaxed from that strongbox, an insurance policy. For instance: One story tells how a man, comparatively moneyless but having some credit, borrowed $500, and took out and from this sum paid a premium on a life policy for $20,000, which he used as collateral for borrowing $20,000 in cash, that enabling this Ulysses of finance to clear, in a trolley-line consolidation, $35,500—still having, after repaying his loans, the policy with the first premium paid. This was doing well; but a second tale presents us with a youth who used policies for winning and ruling a wife!

Still a third story is of a father who, by so slyly disappearing as to lead to a belief in his having committed suicide, caused the insurance company to pay his sons $25,000—the sum they needed to push an invention by which they made a large fortune; afterward, on being told by their father of his deception, reimbursing, at his request, the insurance company. "An Incidental Scheme" is both an insurance and a good detective story. To find a delver into insurance describing an examining physician as disclaiming infallibility (as several times occurs), tho taxing, is reassuring.

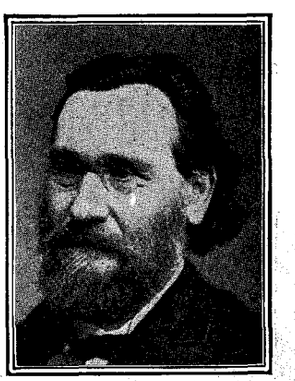
That this book should be issued just at the time when the business of life insurance has been shown in its true colors is the cause of sarcastic comment on the part of some newspapers. "The book is timely in that it is calculated to prop up the weakened ramparts of faith in insurance," observes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and it adds that the book is one which the Old Line companies "should buy in large numbers and distribute as a part of their literature of conversion." However, the press generally regard the tales as well told, and generally interesting. The Nashville *American* declares they are told with "consummate skill and charm." But the Boston *Herald* thinks the stories possess only "ordinary literary merit."

THE BATTLE WITH BACTERIA.

IMMUNITY IN INFECTIVE DISEASES. By Élie Metchnikoff, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London, Professor at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Translated from the French by Francis G. Binnie of the Pathological Department, University of Cambridge. xvi, 591 pp. Price, $5.25. The Macmillan Company.

ON the first page of this book, and again on the last, the author refers to the strain of pessimism that marked the thought of the nineteenth century, and observes that it was largely prompted by the dread of disease and of premature death. Apart, then, from the suffering and death resulting from infective diseases, it must be recognized that the question of immunity is of vast psychological importance. The present book, however, justifies itself adequately from a purely practical point of view. "Do diseases come from without, or do their causes arise within the organism?" This question, long debated, and perhaps destined to remain long debatable, is surely a practical question. On the one hand is the all but universally accepted doctrine, dating from Pasteur, that certain diseases, if not all, appear only after the invasion of an organism by specific bacteria. On the other hand, it is shown that "as soon as he is born, man becomes the habitat of a rich microbial flora," which includes not only many indifferent species, but also, very generally, forms known to be disease-producing—as the bacteria of pneumonia and of diphtheria. In other words, infective diseases arise from external causes, but the operation of these causes depends upon internal conditions. What, then, enables an animal to resist the action of bacteria? Why are some men less susceptible to a given disease than others? Why is the same man less susceptible at one time than at another? It is toward the solution of this problem of immunity that Metchnikoff's studies and original researches for a quarter of a century have been directed.

Beginning with the lowest forms of animal life, Metchnikoff traces the evolution of immunity up to the highest vertebrates. The mechanism of immunity in a one-celled animal is both simple and direct: the animal *digests* the invader—and preserves its health. This power of intracellular digestion, carried over into certain cells of the more complex animals, furnished the author the basis for his theories of inflammation and resistance, first published in 1883. Briefly stated, his theory is that an invasion of foreign bodies into the system is met by an army of white corpuscles from the blood and lymph, which proceed to envelop themselves about the strangers, ultimately to digest them, or otherwise to prevent their multiplication and spread. If the bacteria produce some toxic substances, the corpuscles produce a neutralizing antitoxin. The fate of some of the higher animals, including man, depends accordingly upon the continuous struggle between these "phagocytes" and the attacking organisms.



ÉLIE METCHNIKOFF.

That none of the body fluids have the power to destroy the vitality of the bacteria or to neutralize the toxins has been demonstrated by numerous elaborate experiments. Moreover, when the activity of white corpuscles is diminished, as by the administration of some opiate, the susceptibility of the animal is at once increased; whereas, on the contrary, a stimulation of the phagocytes to greater activity increases the resisting power of the animal.

Immunity is classified into hereditary and acquired, and the latter class is further divided into "naturally acquired" and "artificially acquired" immunities. Immunity is naturally acquired by surviving an attack of a disease; artificially the same kind of immunity may be induced by vaccination with an attenuated or weakened form of a disease culture or virus. Among other methods of aiding the natural resistance may be mentioned the administration of antitoxins, to neutralize the poisons, and of serum to stimulate the action of the phagocytes.

Just as Pasteur's theory of the organic origin of disease worked a revolution in the whole practise of medicine and surgery, the general acceptance of Metchnikoff's theory of phagocytic resistance to disease must mark another epoch in our pursuit of health.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRISTMAS POETRY.

"There's No Place Like the Old Place!"

[For "Old Home Week," Tyringham, August, 1905.]

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

I

Back to the old place I've come home again,
Back at last from the big town,
After so many hard and struggling years;
Back to the old home, the old home in the mountains,
In the valley of childhood;
And I say to myself, again and again I say:
There's no place like the old place!

II

Here once more I wander, here in the valley of brooks,
I wander a stranger—where every spring and tree and rock is familiar.
The little brooks tinkle down, with the old music, through the pine-darkened gorges;
The brooks that sometimes run dry, or hide under the smooth stones;
In the time of fulness leaping from ledge to ledge down to the big brook that never dries,
Where the trout dartle and the pools are shadowy and cool
And good to the hot body of a boy.
Lovely, with an intimate loveliness, is the valley;
And again and again I chant to myself:
Oh, there's no place like the old place!

III

There's no place like the old place!
Strangely nearer seem the walls of the valley,
Tho far and spacious as ever the mysterious sunset,
Never before have I felt so intensely the beauty of it all,—
How well-shaped the double valley;
The upper valley like a great, green bowl,
And the lower valley opening out toward the sunset like a trumpet;
The mountains embowered with evergreens, and maples, and chestnuts,—
Or lying naked in the sun,—
Scraped bare by the ancient glacier,
Scoured by rains and scarred by lightnings,
And with a look as if the salt sea had beaten and bitten there for a thousand years.

IV

Stately and gracious with elms and willows are the smooth and grassy meadows,
Leveled for human use by the lakes of untold ages,
Then covered with forests that the pioneers uprooted,—
Rich now and full of peace; bringing back the well-loved images of the Bible:
Meadows where first I heard the swift song of the bobolink,—
Throbbing and ringing madly back and forth in the meadow air,—
And whence, in full summer, after the long, hot day
The boy, that was I, came back to the home barn
Royally charioted on the high-piled, sweet scented hay.
Ah, there's no place like the old place!

V

There, under the hill is the homestead;
How large the maples have grown that the old folks planted!
Sweet was the sap in the spring and the shade in the summer.
I never knew such water as from the spring at our house,
Running cold as ice in the kitchen and out in the barn.
And the little window up there was mine!
I tell you I slept well, and rose early in those days,
Tho sometimes at night after a long rain, or when the ice was melting in Hayes's pond,
I could scarce sleep for the brook roaring like Niagara,
As it leaped the mill-dams and spread out over the meadows,
Scurrying great logs along, and every footbridge in the valley.
But most times it was quiet enough at the old home,—
The dear old place, the old place that's the best place!

To Wash Blankets:

Dissolve shavings of Ivory Soap in boiling water, add cold water until nearly lukewarm. Immerse blanket and knead with the hands; rinse in clean warm water in which Ivory Soap has been dissolved. Dry in a room neither warm nor cold.

Follow these instructions and your blankets will be as clean and soft and fluffy as the day you bought them.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap
99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure

Everlasting Glue

Pull out the pin! give a gentle squeeze and spread as much or as little glue as you require. Put back the pin and it's all over—**sealed up.** No muss, no sticky fingers, no sour smell, no clogged-up bottle, no stiff brush. Dennison's Patent Pin Tube is the most practical method ever devised for the use of mucilage, paste or glue. Contents cannot spoil. Used exclusively for

Dennison's
Glue, Paste and Mucilage

If Dennison's Adhesives are not for sale at your dealer's, a Patent Pin Tube of Glue, Paste or Mucilage will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Please address Dept. 22 at our nearest store.

Dennison Manufacturing Company,
The Tag Makers.
Boston, 26 Franklin St. New York, 15 John St. Philadelphia, 1007 Chestnut St. Chicago, 128 Franklin St. St. Louis, 413 North 4th St.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

The STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND
FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Have been subjected to the test of years and are recognized for all purposes *The Best.*

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List.
H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Godsend to a Boy Just as Good for Girls

What a godsend such a paper as The Little Chronicle would have been to me when I was a boy.
—SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

A Newspaper for the Family

Both my family and myself think most highly of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE.—*S. A. Harris, President National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.*

WEEKLY

Stories, Puzzles, and Other Entertaining Features. Beautifully Illustrated.

Wouldn't what Sir Hiram Maxim calls "a godsend," and what has been pronounced by educators "the most important addition to school texts in fifty years," be a desirable birthday or Christmas present for **your** boy or girl.

Send us 25 cents for a trial subscription to begin on the birthday (or any other day). If satisfied with the trial you can remit the balance ($1.25) and get it for the rest of the year.

The Atlas alone is a bargain at 25 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER

The Little Chronicle and a Valuable Atlas for 25 Cents.

The regular price of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE is $1.50 per year. In order to introduce it into new homes we will send it for two months for 25 cents, together with a copy of our Diamond Atlas of the World, vest pocket size, 80 pages, handsome colored maps, index of population and location of 4,000 cities.

Coin carrier and samples of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE free on application.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE PRESS,
361 Dearborn St. - - - CHICAGO.

CROSBY'S CLOVES

known and worn everywhere

If you are interested in **our great $3.50 black gauntlet fur gloves (mail prepaid);** ladies Mocha kid gloves in any color; men's Mocha Reindeer gloves unlined and silk lined; in fact any kind of gloves or mittens, get our booklet "Glove Pointers." If interested in **natural black Galloway fur coats and Robes,** black and brown Frisian (domestic calfskin) fur coats, or **an elegant muskrat lined kersey coat, otter collar;** if you have hides or skins to have tanned, taxidermy or rug work, get our catalog.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESS YOUR TROUSERS WHILE YOU SLEEP

by using the

Perfect Pants Presser

Puts in the "Crease," takes out the "Bag." Keeps trousers in perfect order by placing them in press on retiring; by morning they will have that well-pressed, fresh appearance, with a regular "tailor's" crease, no matter how wet, baggy or out of shape. The cost is saved many times a year, and provides a continuously neat appearance. This is the day of the good dresser. Send for a Perfect Pants Presser, **use it 60 days, money returned if unsatisfactory.** Circular and full information on request.

Plain Wood, Mahogany Stain, Japanned Trim.....$3.50
Hard Wood Veneered Boards, Natural Finish (Oxidized Copper Trim).....5.00

PERFECT PANTS PRESSER CO., 688 A Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by: New York, Lewis & Conger; San Francisco, Palace Hardware Co.; Boston, Wm. H. Richardson & Co.; Pittsburg, J. B. Kaercher, Joseph Horne & Co.; Chicago, Marshall Field & Co.; Denver, Gano Clothing Co.; Birmingham, J. Black & Sons.

VI

Oh, there's no place like the old place, and no time like the old time!
The chores were rough, but the keener the zest for the play!
For chestnuting in the frosty autumn,
For the tug of the bass at Goose pond and the lake at Monterey,
And the day of fun at the county fair;
For the skim on the frozen meadow on winter nights,
Or the watch at the pickerel flags in the ice-holes on the white spread of the mountain lakes,
Or the flying plunge of the bob-sled down Paper-mill hill;
The chase for the woodchuck, and the far-circling fox, and the all-night tramp for the treed 'coon;
For a hay-ride with a bevy of girls and a moonlight drive with one;
For wanderings through the woods and over the hills,—
When the billowing mountain-laurel from afar off
Looked like flocks of sheep on the high terraces of the old Sweet farm;
When the hiding arbutus or gossamer clematis scented the clean air;
When came the child's first thrill at the boom of the startled partridge,
And when first the adventurer heard a whole, great blossoming linden
Humming, with honey gathering bees, like the plucked string of a violin.

VII

Oh, there's no place like the old place!
Mightier mountains there are, sky-piercing and snow-covered all the year round,
But the lion-like curve of Cobble, clear-cut against the southern heavens,
On still, cold nights heaves close to the thick stars;
And the white ways of the Galaxy I have seen start from the lion's head
And sweep over to the long mountain, as if all the light and glory were for the valley only.
Day and night, in sunlight and starlight, and in the light of the moon—
Beautiful, beautiful is the valley of the brooks.
Travelers have said that in the whole earth there is none more beautiful.
Why have I stayed away so long?
I think I will come again and again before I die,—
And perhaps after I have died; for in the white graveyard on the hill
Rest in the long sleep some whom one day I should like to join.
I wonder shall I seem to them as strange as now to me
The image of my own self as I was in the days of childhood.
An image that haunts me hourly while here I wander and dream,
And makes me strange to myself, in a curious double existence.
The old friends seem to know me—but I am never deceived;
The one that I am is not the one that I was—yet truly
No one but I ever knew the youth who departed—
And the youth who departed still lives in the elder returning,—
In whose bosom revive the days that forever are gone,—
The old loves and the old sweet longings;
The old love for the old place, that deepens as age comes closer,
And the heart keeps sighing and singing:
There's no place like the old place!

—*From The Critic* (Dec.).

To Jesus the Nazarene.

BY FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES.[1]

Closest to men, thou pitying Son of Man,
And thrilled from crown to foot with fellowship,
Yet most apart and strange, lonely as God,—
Dwell in my heart, remote and intimate One!
Brother of all the world, I come to thee!

Gentle as she who nursed thee at her breast
(Yet what a lash of lightnings once thy tongue
To scourge the hypocrite and Pharisee!)—
Nerve thou my arm, O meek, O mighty One!
Champion of all who fail, I fly to thee!

[1] Died September 19, 1905.

The Power of a CADILLAC Never Diminishes

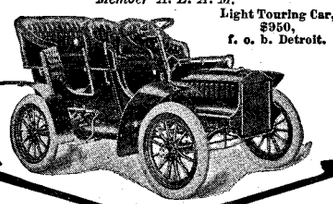
Even after a year's service, it is not unusual for a Cadillac motor, when given the proper care, to develop 20 per cent. more power than originally rated. Ample reserve energy enables the Cadillac to go anywhere.

Booklet AD and name of nearest dealer sent upon request.

Runabout, $750; Model C, with detachable tonneau, $850; Light Touring Car, $950; Four-Cylinder Car, $2,800; f. o. b., Detroit.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

Light Touring Car, $950, f. o. b. Detroit.



Safe Investments

FARM MORTGAGES

FARM MORTGAGES

No.	Amount.	Rate.	Time.	Value of Security.
1879	$1,500	5½%	5 yrs.	$4,000
1882	600	6%	5 yrs.	3,000
1882	800	6%	5 yrs.	2,000
1884	1,500	5%	5 yrs.	6,000
1885	2,000	5%	5 yrs.	5,200
1888	1,200	5½%	5 yrs.	4,200
1891	400	6%	5 yrs.	3,400
1893	2,000	6%	5 yrs.	6,600
1894	1,500	5½%	5 yrs.	4,000
1895	1,500	5%	5 yrs.	5,000
1835	3,500	5½%	5 yrs.	10,700
1848	150	6%	1¼ yrs.	1,000
1859	300	6%	5 yrs.	1,150
1862	800	6%	5 yrs.	2,800
1869	800	6%	5 yrs.	4,100
1875	1,000	6%	5 yrs.	3,000
1876	5,000	5%	5 yrs.	18,500

Send for complete descriptive list describing each loan, also illustrated booklet, **"We're Right On the Ground,"** explaining fully our methods of doing business.

E. J. Lander & Co., Box "8," Grand Forks, N. D.

The Man Behind the Glass

In Comfort
Cheerfully
Challenges
Climatic
Changes

PATENTED

Ask for Catalogue C.

THE COZY CAB.

FOUTS & HUNTER CO.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

Size 5½ x 8 inches.

"The only series for the student"

Arranged in systematic series of 500 each on Early and Later Italian art and Greek and Roman sculpture. Send us a stamp for catalogues and samples.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

O man of sorrows, with the wounded hands,—
For chaplet, thorns; for throne, a pagan cross;
Bowed with the woe and agony of time,
Yet loved by children and the feasting guests,—
I bring my suffering, joyful heart to thee.

Chaste as the virginal lily on her stem,
Yet in each hot, full pulse, each tropic vein,
More filled with feeling than the flow'r with sun;
No anchorite,—hale, sinewy, warm with love,—
I come in youth's high tide of bliss to thee.

O Christ of contrasts, infinite paradox,
Yet life's explainer, solvent harmony,
Frail strength, pure passion, meek austerity,
And the white splendor of these darken'd years,—
I lean my wondering, wayward heart on thine.

—*From The Century Magazine* (Dec.).

Christmastide.

BY CLINTON DANGERFIELD.

There is no summer now!
Bare hangs each hapless bough,
Bare lies the once green earth,
Stilled is each bright bird's mirth.
What then shall compensate
For hills made desolate?

The very streams are locked,
And where the white sheep flocked
The whiter snow now lies,
A bitter, chill surprise.
What gain for this our grief,
For loss of flower and leaf?

Lo, on our hearths aspire
The many-jeweled fire;
And in the evening's leisure,
In comradeship's pure pleasure,
All woes men put aside.
This is the Christmastide!

Love in an Infant's guise
Smiles at us with warm eyes.
This is hard winter's crown,
Shining the old griefs down.
This then shall compensate—
Love find His lost estate!

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

In Bethlehem.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

The white star made a way for them
Across the fields of Bethlehem,
Who came to worship at His feet
And kiss her tattered garment's hem.

The ox hath raised his voice to show
The way wherein their steps should go;
And they have entered with their gifts,
And One hath smiled upon them so.

Above the frankincense and myrrh,
They heard the deep-breathed cattle stir;
But they have touched His baby hand
And felt the trembling smile of her.

Amen! Amen, but would to-night
A star could lead my steps aright,
To bow my head upon His feet
And weep my heart out in His sight!

—*From Munsey's Magazine.*

Her Criticism.—UNCLE JOSH: "Them football fellers trip each other up an' knock each other down an' roll around in the mud an' everything."

AUNT HETTY: "Dear me! It must be awfully hard on their clothes."—*Brooklyn Life.*

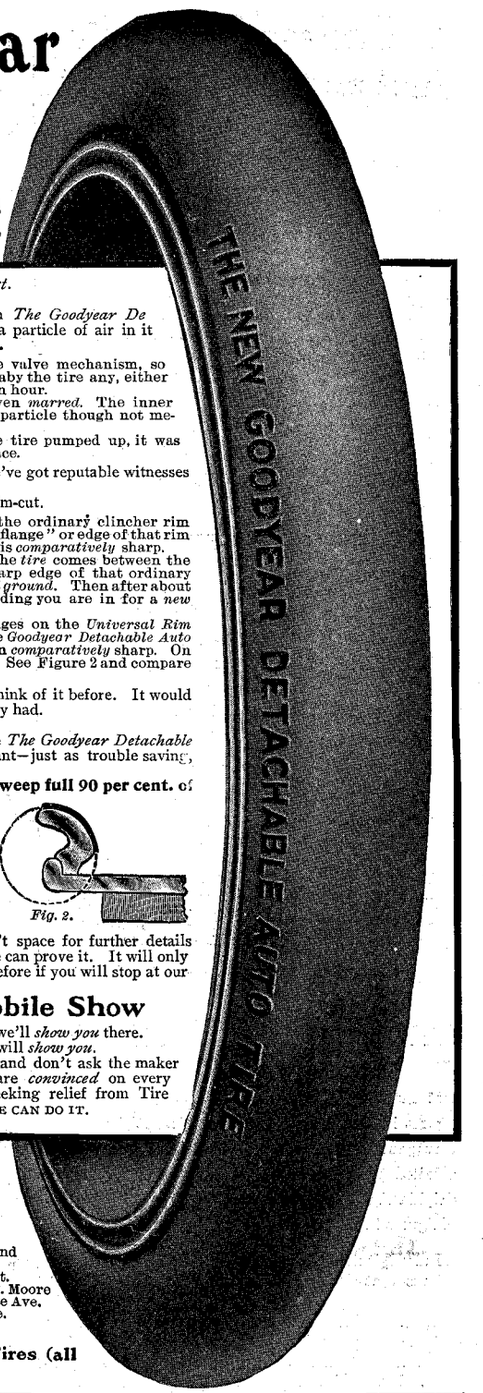
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO CALIFORNIA.

Exclusively first-class tour under the auspices of the Tourist Department, Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line, leaves Chicago, Wednesday, February 7th, spending the disagreeable portions of February and March in the land of sunshine and flowers. $350.00 includes all expenses, railway fare, sleeping cars, meals in dining cars and hotel expense. Service first class in every respect. Itineraries and full particulars on application to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark St. and 120 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

The Goodyear

Detachable Auto Tire on Universal Rim

Won't Rim-Cut



That may sound strong, but it's a *positive fact.*
Even if you *try* you can't make it Rim-cut.
Do you know, we (and others) have ridden *The Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire on Universal Rim* without a particle of air in it for **twenty-five miles over city pavements.**

To make the test *positive* we took out all the valve mechanism, so there *couldn't* be any air left. And we didn't baby the tire any, either—we rode it *hard* from fifteen to twenty miles an hour.
When the test was over, the casing wasn't even *marred.* The inner tube was all right, and the tire hadn't *crept* a particle though not mechanically fastened to the rim in any way.
When the valve parts were put back and the tire pumped up, it was just as good in every way as it was in the first place.

That's *gospel truth,* every word of it, and we've got reputable witnesses to *prove* it.
Now listen a minute and see WHY it won't Rim-cut.

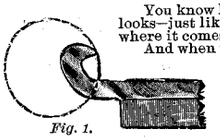


Fig. 1.

You know how a section of the ordinary clincher rim looks—just like figure 1. The "flange" or edge of that rim where it comes against the tire is *comparatively* sharp.
And when the air gets out, the *tire* comes between the *comparatively* sharp edge of that ordinary rim and the *hard ground.* Then after about three minutes' riding you are in for a *new tire.*
Now the flanges on the *Universal Rim* which carries the *Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire,* are not even *comparatively* sharp. On the contrary they form the arc of a *large circle.* See Figure 2 and compare with Figure 1.

Simple, isn't it? Wonder some one didn't think of it before. It would have saved Motorists a whole lot of money if they had.
So much for Rim-Cutting.
Now there are other good features about the *The Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire on Universal Rim* just as important—just as trouble saving, just as money saving.
Taken together they wipe out at one sweep full 90 per cent. of all Auto Tire Troubles.

Fig. 2.

This tire won't *creep* or come off the rim when ridden deflated though not mechanically fastened in any way.
It is the *liveliest* and most resilient Auto Tire on the market, though (paradoxical as it may seem) it is also the most durable.
This tire is 90 per cent. *puncture proof.*
You can take it off or put it back in *thirty seconds* with no tools but the fingers.

These are general statements. We haven't space for further details But every one of these statements is *true,* and we can prove it. It will only take a minute to show you the why and the wherefore if you will stop at our booth at

The Chicago Automobile Show

Or, drop into one of our Branch Stores, and we'll *show you* there.
Or, *write us* and we'll send you a book that will *show you.*
Don't spend a cent for this tire and rim, and don't ask the maker to put it on your next season's car till you are *convinced* on every point. But in your *own interest,* if you are seeking relief from Tire Troubles, give us a chance to *convince* you. WE CAN DO IT.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches in the Following Cities:

Boston, 6 Merrimac St.
Chicago, 110 Lake St.
St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.
Philadelphia, 1521 Spring St.
Buffalo, 719 Main St.
Denver, 220 Sixteenth St.
New York, Cor. 64th St. and Broadway
Cincinnati, 242 E. Fifth St.
San Francisco, George P. Moore & Co., 596 Golden Gate Ave.
Detroit, 242 Jefferson Ave.

Bailey Tread furnished on Goodyear Tires (all sizes) when ordered.

WRITE THE WORDS FOR A SONG
We write music, publish, popularize and pay royalty.
Melville Music Pub. Co., 724 St. James Bldg., New York

YOUR LOVING NELL. Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by Mrs. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

8,000 Thrills Per Minute

Brain and Nerve Fag

Tired Feeling, General Debility, Stiff Joints, Sore Muscles, Insomnia, etc., can be almost instantly relieved by **Vibration.** You feel the pain melt away and all stiffness and soreness disappear as the pleasant, soothing thrill of Vibration starts the circulation. There is **no Shock, no Jar, no Electricity**—just a strong, restful, revivifying thrill. A few minutes' treatment with the

Veedee Vibrator

will positively relieve all pain and stiffness, while repeated treatments will be permanently effective in any ordinary case. The Veedee Vibrator is a simple, strongly built little machine. Is not complicated or difficult to understand and does not get out of order.

The Veedee Vibrator is correct in principle, simple in construction, wonderfully cheap in price and astonishing in results. We are willing to send one to any interested person **on 7 days' trial.** If it does not accomplish all we claim and more too, send it back. We will leave the entire matter to you. Send us your name and address and we will send you "Story of Vibration."

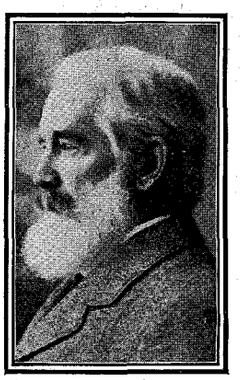
Address,
Veedee Vibrator Co., Dept. 24 B, 1133 Broadway, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL.

Death of a Famous Economist. — Edward Atkinson, the well known social and political economist, who died in Boston on December 11, at the age of seventy-eight, had, in the words of the New York *Times*, "an extraordinarily active and fruitful career." "The whole range of economic fact and opinion," we are told further, "was included in his sphere of interest, and his books, pamphlets, papers, and addresses have augmented and enriched the literature of economics more, probably, than the work of any man now living." Mr. Atkinson was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1827, and was educated in private schools. For many years he was occupied in insurance matters and in the cotton manufacture which constituted his regular business. His reputation was established gradually by the constant succession of papers and pamphlets which he contributed to current discussions on banking, transportation, manufacturing, fire prevention, foods, tariff, money, imperialism and a multitude of other subjects. His "Science of Nutrition" is said to be in its tenth edition. "Certain it is," says the Boston *Herald*, "that he made the world much better by his living in it, and that perhaps is the highest form of praise that can be given to a man when he departs."



EDWARD ATKINSON.

To the last Mr. Atkinson was an insistent advocate of honest money and free trade, and a conspicuous anti-imperialist. He had a genius for figures, and was ever ready to rush into controversy and support his views by mathematical demonstration. During the last Presidential campaign he published a series of figures in support of Judge Parker's criticism of extravagant national expenditures, which were sharply assailed by Secretary Shaw and others. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in commenting upon Atkinson's use of figures in his arguments, says:

Indeed, it might be said that he had an agile set of figures that performed at his bidding, much as the automatons of the showman obey his pull of the strings. A favorite amusement with him was to show not only the possibility but the ease of living within a small income, a hardship he had no reason to experience. Mr. Atkinson never had difficulty in proving that a dollar a day was sufficient to permit the rearing of a family in comfort, giving them an education, buying a home and laying aside enough to safeguard against want in the time the toiler could work no more.

To unfold on paper this scheme, and similar ones, was a regular and perhaps harmless pastime. The one-dollar man could not calculate with the adroitness of Mr. Atkinson, but he had a stomach to fill and a back to cover. From these he got instruction enough to spoil the pretty theory Mr. Atkinson had devised for him, and from the manifest folly of the preachment he formed an opinion not flattering to the statistician.

Outside Mr. Atkinson's immediate environment, however, it was his controversial spirit and his skill in the use of figures that made him a notable character. He appeared to be guided by conscience, for he not only threw himself into every contest involving principle, but was apt to take the unpopular side. If opposed, he would reach for some ponderous columns of his educated figures, and the opposition would fade; the fight became not worth while. From the

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

"Look for the Water Mark"

The latent force of your message is unconsciously expressed by the dress in which your business letter goes forth. If the paper itself be of such quality as to merit favorable consideration, its silent value becomes a positive factor in presenting your message under more favorable circumstances.

You should have the book of specimens which shows OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND in white and fourteen colors, made up into letterheads and other business forms used by prominent houses.
WRITE US ON YOUR LETTERHEAD

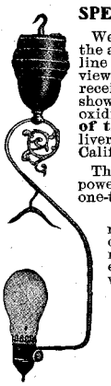
Hampshire Paper Company

The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively

South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts

Ann Arbor Gasoline Vapor Lamps

have been the standard of excellence for the past six years.



SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

We want every community to realize the advantages of using Ann Arbor Gasoline Vapor Lamps. With this object in view, we will, for a limited time, send on receipt of $4.00 our Model 114 lamp as shown in the cut, furnished in brass or oxidized copper, **prepaid to any part of the U. S.** The lamp costs $4.00 delivered to your door, even if you live in California.

This lamp will give a full 100 candle power light at a cost of not more than one-third cent per hour.

Every lamp guaranteed. If lamp is not satisfactory, return after thirty days' use, and we will refund your money. We mean exactly this. References, Dun or Bradstreet. Agents wanted. Send for complete catalog.

SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
276 Second St.
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

INCOME OF 6% PER ANNUM ON SUMS OF $100 OR MORE, WITHDRAWABLE AFTER ONE YEAR.

SECURED by first mortgage on New York City improved real estate, and a guarantee fund of 10% of the face value of all mortgages in force.

This corporation is subject to examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
(Established 1883)
38 Park Row New York City

Bensonizer Book
(Illustrated)

This book is entitled "Popular Pneumotherapy," contains 64 pages of information taken from authoritative writers on diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. It deals with all phases of hygiene and sanitation, diet and digestion, and proper mode of living; points out the dangers of the "patent medicine habit," etc. The book is devoted exclusively to diseases of the air passages, containing many suggestions of great value on HOME TREATMENT OF

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Consumption

This book will equip the sufferer with knowledge of his own case, point the way to health and save doctor bills. No home should be without it. Sample copy mailed free on request.

BENSONIZER COMPANY,
507 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo

FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN
Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish, or Italian. *Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.*

International Language-Phone Method
1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City.

CASH FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

I can sell your farm, home or business for cash, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn how. Write to-day.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert,
7828 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

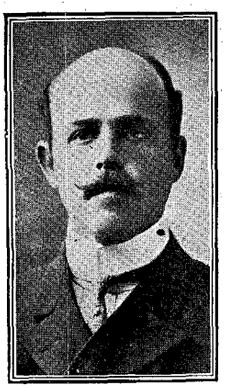
Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hurtling numerals there was escape only in flight. They did not convince, but they caused a rout.

Mr. Atkinson combined peculiarly the attributes of the practical man and the dreamer of dreams. And his error was in asking acceptance of the dreams as substance.

The President's Prospective Son-in-law.—Representative Nicholas Longworth, whose engagement to Miss Alice L. Roosevelt was recently announced from Washington, is the only son of the late Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, one of the wealthy men of the Ohio metropolis a generation ago. He was born in Cincinnati, November 5, 1869. After graduating from Harvard in 1891, Mr. Longworth was admitted to the bar of Cincinnati, and he is now serving his second term as Representative from the First Ohio District. The wedding, it is announced, will take place on February 17 at the White House, and will be the first to be celebrated there since the marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom, in 1886. The New York *World* says of Mr. Longworth:



Copyright by Purdy, Boston.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Mr. Longworth is five feet eight inches in height, with a round, good-natured face, and extremely bald. He is always well dressed. He is rich, and his family is one of the oldest in Cincinnati. He does not practise his profession very assiduously. When he had had his college fling and had settled down he went into politics and became a follower of George B. Cox, the recently deposed Cincinnati boss.

Mr. Longworth used to be a champion golfer in the Cincinnati district. He has also had his fun. Once, on a wager, he drove a golf ball from the front door of the St. Nicholas Hotel to Covington in a certain number of strokes through the city streets. He won his bet, but had to pay for several broken windows. He is generally spoken of by those who know him as a "good fellow." He is polite, amiable and reconciled to his own limitations, which lead him in the direction of society rather than statesmanship. He has done nothing in the House during the time he has served that has attracted attention, but has always voted "right." He is a favorite of Speaker Cannon, and has places on the Foreign Affairs and Pensions Committees.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Pat and the Elevator.—"Says I, 'Is Misther Smith in, sir?' Says the man with the sojer cap, "Well, yes; step in.' So I steps into the closet, and all of a suddint he pulls at a rope. And it's the truth I'm tellin' ye—the walls of the buildin' begin runnin' down the cellar.

"'Och, murther,' says I, 'what'll become of Bridget an' the childer which was lift below there?'

"Says the sojer-cap man: 'Be asy, sir; they'll be all right when ye come down.'

"'Come down, is it?' says I. 'And it's no closet at all, but a haythenish balloon that yez have got me in?'

"And wid that the wall stopped stock still, and he opened the door. And there I was wid the roof jist over my head. And that's what saved me from goin' up to the heavens entirely."—New York *Press*.

His Definition.—President Ingalls, of the Big Four Railroad, tells of a system adopted by a division superintendent for eliciting information relative to the destruction of farmers' property along the line of the railroad. The superintendent had printed a blank form on which was to be written, among other things, the name of the animal killed and the kind of an ani-

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled One-Piece Lavatories for the bedroom and dressing chamber appeal to woman—the preserver of the ideal home—with intense interest. The cleanliness and purity of the white enameled surface, the expert technical construction, the exterior beauty of the form of a "Standard" One-Piece Lavatory make its presence lend a distinctive note of good taste to any room, and is a source of constant pleasure to the user or owner. No bedroom can be strictly modern or comfortable without this feature.

The Lavatory shown in this illustration is the "Standard" Anona P-520, costing approximately $54.30—not counting freight, piping, or labor of installing.

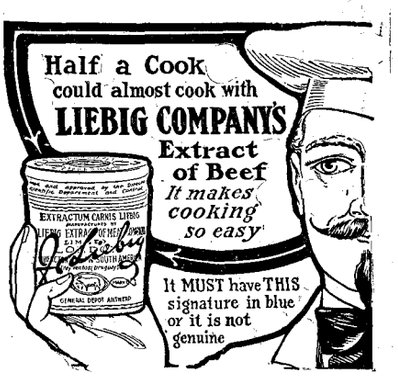
DESIGN AND DURABILITY UNSURPASSED — TRADE Standard MARK

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.**, Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.
London, England: 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.


Half a Cook could almost cook with
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
It makes cooking so easy
It MUST have THIS signature in blue or it is not genuine

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

IS AGREEABLE TO TAKE

is digestible, easily assimilated, and may be taken continuously without causing gastric disturbance.

PUT UP ONLY IN FLAT, OVAL BOTTLES BEARING OUR NAME AS SOLE AGENTS.

Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Whitman Saddle

The one saddle always preferred by discriminating riders. It is the highest type of the saddler's art. Correct in every line—always comfortable for the horse and rider. Complete catalogue sent free, showing the Whitman for men and women, and everything from "Saddle to Spur." Address

$12 to $65

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from type-written original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial,** *Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓ or* **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Music Lessons Free

IN YOUR OWN HOME.

A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my 11-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

We have been established seven years—have hundreds of pupils from eight years of age to seventy. Don't say you cannot learn music till you send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail free. Address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 260 J., 19 Union Square, New York City.

TARTARLITHINE

A Merchant of Delmar, Pa., writes: Tartarlithine is the only thing for rheumatism that does not upset the functions of the stomach. I have suffered torture beyond description since last October. The only relief is morphine, sometimes taking 6½ grains a day. Night before last your medicine came and I took two tablets and three doses yesterday of two tablets each, and had only 3¾ grains morphine in the 24 hours and went to sleep in the afternoon without a dose of morphine, which I have not done before in several months, and slept three hours. Please send me some more as soon as possible.

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKesson & Robbins 79 Fulton St. New York

Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

CASH FOR BACK NUMBERS.

For copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST whole numbers 659 and 793, or semi-annual Indexes for Vols. 16, 18, 20 and 24 returned to us at once by mail in good condition, we will pay ten (10) cents per copy. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Asthma

Climates wear out. Smokes, Sprays, or any single medicine relieve only temporarily. Our CONSTITUTIONAL treatment, founded 1883, is for permanently eliminating the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that the old symptoms or attacks will not return. Write for BOOK 25 A, containing reports of many illustrative cases to prove this. Mailed FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

mal. A space was reserved at the bottom for a reply to the following question: "Disposition of carcass?"

A flagman, whose duty it became on one occasion to report concerning the death of a cow, turned in his written report with the following set opposite the question last referred to: "Kind and gentle."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

An Effective Sample.—A clergyman was very fond of a particularly hot brand of pickles, and, finding great difficulty in procuring the same sort at hotels when traveling, always carried a bottle with him. One day when dining at a restaurant with his pickles in front of him, a stranger sat down at the same table, and, with an American accent, presently asked the minister to pass the pickles. The minister, who enjoyed the joke, politely passed the bottle, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing the Yankee watering at the eyes and gasping for breath.

"I guess," said the latter, "that you are a parson?"

"Yes, my friend, I am," replied the minister.

"I suppose you preach?" asked the Yankee.

"Yes, sir; I preach twice a week, usually," said the minister.

"Do you ever preach about hell fire?" inquired the Yankee.

"Yes; I sometimes consider it my duty to remind my congregation of eternal punishment," returned the minister.

"I thought so," rejoined the Yankee, "but you are the first of your class I ever met who carried samples."—*Tattler* (London).

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

December 9.—Mutinous sailors at St. Petersburg are arrested and removed to Cronstadt. Outbreaks at a score of points are reported and stories of the killing of officers by soldiery at Harbin are confirmed. Reports from St. Petersburg say that the telegraphers' strike continues and that railway communication in many parts of the country is interrupted.

December 10.—The leader of the workingmen's union is arrested in St. Petersburg. Russian troops refuse to fire on men of another regiment parading in Warsaw and an engagement between the postal strikers and the police and Cossacks is reported in St. Petersburg. The workmen, it is said, are urging a general strike.

December 11.—The Russian Government is reported to be using force to end the strikes and stop the rising tide of revolt.

December 12.—Labor leaders decide to postpone the proposed general strike until preparations are completed for an armed uprising. A mutiny of Cossacks is reported from Moscow. Reports from Bucharest, received at Vienna, declare that Elisabethgrad, Russia, is burning and that a massacre of Jews is in progress in the town. Nearly 100,000 refugees are said to be in Berlin.

December 13.—Financial panic is spreading all over Russia; one bank fails in St. Petersburg and the run on others continues. Lithuanians are reported to have declared their separation from the Empire, and have imprisoned the governor and other officials of Riga and seized a fortress.

December 14.—St. Petersburg reports that the Baltic provinces of Livonia and Courland are in revolt and that murder and pillage are being committed by great bands of armed peasants. Rioters in Lodz attack the shops of Hebrews.

December 15.—A republic is reported to have been established in Kharkoff, the troops having joined the insurgents. Linevitch wires that more than half the Russian Army in Manchuria is mutinous. It is reported from St. Petersburg that a battle has occurred in the streets of Riga.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 9.—Officers of the German gunboat *Panther* land at a small town in Brazil and arrest a former German subject as a deserter from the German army. The Brazilian Government makes an official protest against the action.

December 10.—The boycott committee of the Chinese guilds formulates a long list of demands which must, they say, be granted before the action against American goods would be rescinded.

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to Baroness von Suttner of Austria. Other recipients of prizes are: In physics, Professor Lenard, of Kiel; in chemistry, Adolph von Böyer, of Munich; in medicine, Prof. Robert Koch, of Berlin, and in literature, Henryk Sienkiewicz.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new Premier announces the new British Ministry.

December 11.—Paul Meurice, author and dramatist, dies at Paris.

KLIP-KLIP

"DUO"

MANICURE-CIGAR CUTTER

A blade for each purpose.

25c By Mail

Worth its weight in gold

A Perfect manicure. A Sanitary Cigar Cutter.

Klip-Klip "Duo" (two in one) has a sharp steel clip, file and cleaner. Keeps the nails in perfect condition. Also a separate blade which cuts cigars quick and clean. It is sanitary. Physicians say everyone should use his own cigar cutter. It is light, compact and handsomely finished and sells at sight. Two combined for one price. At all dealers or mailed upon receipt of 25c. The "original" German silver Klip-Klip (manicure only)—same price. Your money back if you want it.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

KLIP-KLIP COMPANY

558 Clinton Ave., S., Rochester, N. Y.

5% on Small Savings

THE advantage of location, a large business handled at minimum cost, and always increasing value of securities, enable us to distribute a larger proportion of the earnings of safely invested funds than small investors usually secure—5 per cent. instead of 3½ or 4 per cent. Full information concerning the Company—its strength, reputation and record, its investors and borrowers, and its safe system of caring for mail investments of $25.00 and upward, will be sent on request.

Assets $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits . $150,000

Under New York Banking Department Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

No. 9 Times Bldg., B'way, N. Y. City

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Boody, McLellan & Co.

Bankers

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES

Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven Hartford, Bridgeport and Brooklyn

IMPROVE YOUR BODY AND HEALTH WITH SWEDISH GYMNASTICS

Handbook of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D.

Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico Surgical Instttute, Stockholm.

The latest work on the principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics. A working manual for all who desire to perfect their bodies or treat disorders by this system. Second edition. 8vo, Cloth. 382 pages. With nearly one hundred half-tone illustrations. Price, $3.00 *net.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Will You Try the Battle Creek Life for 30 Days?

Will You Eat the Foods and Live the Life Our Experts Recommend?

Do You Really Want to Be Perfectly Well?

Tell us then if you are ailing or if in good health that you wish to remain so.

Let us send you our book. It is very interesting. The life it recommends you can live in your own *home*. You ought to read about it.

Nowhere else are so many specialists studying this one thing alone—how to get well and how to *stay* well. No organization anywhere has been so successful. None other is so near the truth. And the basis of all this is right food—right living—keeping the stomach right.

All this we explain in our book. Explain clearly—logically—interestingly so that you may *understand*. Isn't it worth the mere effort of writing us simply to know? Won't you ask for our book to-day? Address The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. F 16, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Good Points in the SmithPremier

First Point: The Smith Premier typewriter has a complete key-board—a key for every character. No lost time, no wasted energy, no mistakes or misplaced letters. Each key writes one letter on the line.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
Syracuse, N. Y. Branch Stores Everywhere

A LUXURIOUS SMOKE

French's Mixture

is the Aristocrat of Smoking Tobacco. A superb blend of the cream of North Carolina golden leaf tobacco.

Rich, Fragrant, Deliciously Mild and Never Bites the Tongue

Sold only direct from factory to smoker.

Send Ten Cents, Silver or Stamps, for Large Sample Package and Booklet.

FRENCH TOBACCO COMPANY
Dept. L Statesville, N. C.

Essays, Club Papers, Addresses, Speeches, Toasts, etc., on any subject written and revised by experts at reasonable rates. Strictly confidential.
DAVIS PAGE, 1773 Broadway, New York.

France and Italy are reported to be anxious to force Venezuela to agree to settle their claims.

Pope Pius, in an encyclical to Catholics in Poland and Russia, urges submission to rulers and efforts to restore peace.

December 14.—William Sharp, the noted author, dies in London.

December 15.—The Sultan of Turkey yields to the demand of the Powers for the financial control of Macedonia.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 11.—*Senate:* The Panama Appropriation bill is referred to the Appropriations Committee, after a sharp debate in which Senator Tillman denounces the payment of high salaries to canal employees. A railroad rate bill is introduced by Senator Tillman, and Senator Foraker outlines the attitude of those who oppose delegation of the rate-fixing power to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

House: Speaker Cannon announces the House Committees.

December 12.—*Senate:* Many consular nominations are confirmed, and the Committee on Appropriations begins an inquiry into matters relating to the Panama Canal.

December 13.—*Senate:* In the executive session the treaty with Santo Domingo is sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee for revision. John M. Gearin (Dem.) is appointed to succeed the late Senator Mitchell.

House: Bitter personalities are exchanged on the Democratic side, Messrs. Lamar and Shackleford attacking Mr. Williams, the minority leader.

December 14.—*Senate:* The Panama Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The question of federal supervision of insurance is discussed at length.

E. F. Ryan, chosen Territorial Delegate to Congress by Americans in the Isle of Pines, arrives in Washington to try to gain recognition.

December 15.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman arraigns the President for his course in Santo Domingo, charging a resort to "trickery," and criticizes the management of canal affairs.

House: Bourke Cockran severely attacks life insurance chiefs and their methods.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 9.—The entire Louisiana delegation in Congress calls at the White House in behalf of Midshipman Meriwether.

December 10.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison is celebrated in New York and Boston.

Speakers at a mass-meeting in Boston protest against the destruction of "Old Ironsides."

Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, in his annual report, refers to the gravity of the questions presented by the growth of our alien population.

Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, urges the necessity for preserving Indian music, establishing Indian reform schools and the construction of an institution for consumptive Indians.

December 11.—Attorney-General Moody directs all United States attorneys to prosecute all railroads shown to be violating the Elkins Law by giving rebates.

Edward Atkinson, the social and political economist, dies in Boston.

December 12.—Midshipman Meriwether is sentenced to a year's confinement to the Academy grounds and to a public reprimand, but is acquitted of the charge of killing young Branch in the fist fight at Annapolis.

Thomas F. Ryan, before the Insurance Investigating Committee in New York, in relating E. H. Harriman's conversation in seeking participation in Mr. Ryan's purchase of the controlling interest of the Equitable, says that Harriman demanded one-half, and threatened to use his political and financial power against Mr. Ryan if he did not get the stock.

December 13.—The engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, is announced at the White House.

Charles A. Peabody is elected president of the Mutual Life; George W. Perkins, Vice-President of the New York Life, resigns, and an investigating committee of five members is appointed by the directors of that company.

Two midshipmen are suspended from the Naval Academy for hazing.

December 14.—Secretary Bonaparte announces his intention to put an end to hazing at Annapolis.

December 15.—Bids for the construction of railroads in the Philippines are opened at the War Department.

E. H. Harriman, before the insurance committee, admits that he had threatened to use his political and other influence against Mr. Ryan.

Fourteen indictments charging giving of rebates and conspiracy to gain rebates, are found at Kansas City against railroads, Chicago packers and freight agents.

Earning Pin-Money

One woman made $1810 last year doing easy work for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. She did not have to work nearly so hard as some women do to earn half that.

There is no chance about it. You are sure of what you earn; and each month you can get a money prize besides.

The Curtis Publishing Company
E 82 Arch St., Philadelphia

Shur-On Eye-glasses

come off only when you take them off—not before. They are neat and comfortable and improve the looks as well as the sight.

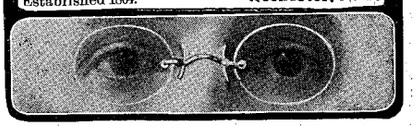
All shapes at all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on every pair. Any broken part of

Mountings replaced free

of charge by any optician in the United States.

Valuable book free. Send us the name of your optician and we will mail you our book on the care of the eyes.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E,
Established 1864. Rochester, N. Y.



Watches, Diamonds and Rich Gold Jewelry

"THE BENEDICT"
Celebrated Collar Button
Wonderfully Improved
NEW Pat. Oct. 6, 1903

END VIEW

In gold, and heavy rolled gold. None genuine unless stamped BENEDICT and date of patent.

A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BENEDICT BROTHERS
JEWELERS
Broadway and Liberty St., New York

SIDE VIEW

THE EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100.

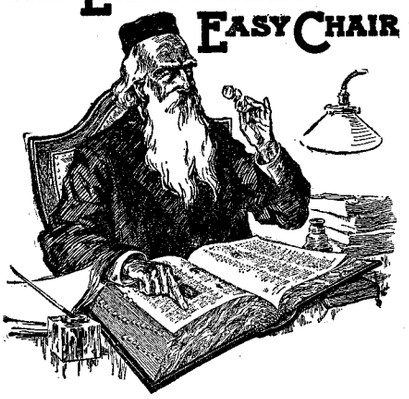
Ask your dealer or send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"F. R. H.," Baltimore, Md.—"Is there any authority for the pronunciation of 'appreciate' as 'appresiate'?"

There is not. All standard authorities agree in giving the "sh" (not "s") sound to "c" in the word "appreciate."

"B. W. E.," Worcester, Mass.—"Kindly give examples of the correct usages of the words 'practice' and 'practise.' Are these words spelled correctly in the sentence 'His *practice* was to *practise* each day'?"

There are two ways in which to spell this word, the Standard preferring the "ise" form because the word came into the English language through the Old French *practiser*. Some authorities sanction the spelling in the sentence cited by the correspondent.

"J. W. P.," New York.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) How are 'guaranty' and 'guarantee' differentiated? (2) Is this good English? (*a*) 'It was he whose homely features and ungainly figure *were* the subject of so much comment.' (*b*) 'There is one class of bills that have been introduced that *are* a menace to our interests.'"

(1) "Guarantee" is still frequently used in the same sense as "guaranty." Used as a verb, both in law and in common usage, "guarantee" is preferred to "guaranty." As a noun, in law and in more careful usage, "guaranty" is the preferred form. (2) (*a*) This sentence is correct, "were" being the predicate of the plural subject "features and figure." (*b*) Substitute "is" for "are." By inversion the sentence would read: "Of bills that have been introduced there is one *class* that *is* a menace to our interests." It will thus be seen that the antecedent of the second "that" is "class," and hence the singular form of the verb should be used.

"S. B. P.," Scranton, Pa.—"Please state the difference in meaning between the words 'admire' and 'respect.'"

"Admire" means "to regard with mingled wonder and approbation or with pleased surprise; feel a wondering esteem, reverence, or love for"; as, to *admire* the ocean. "Respect" signifies "to have deferential regard for; treat in accordance with propriety; hold sacred or inviolable"; as, to *respect* an honest man; to *respect* the sanctity of a house of worship; to *respect* the laws. We *admire* beauty in nature and art. We *respect* noble character.

"G. A. P.," Dallas, Tex.—"(1) Is there any difference in the meanings of the two words 'loquacious' and 'garrulous'? (2) What is one called who uses absolutely correct grammar, both in formation and construction of words—a 'purist,' 'grammarian,' 'rhetorician,' or what? (3) Is a linguist one versed in one tongue or in more than one tongue?"

(1) "Garrulous" signifies "given to constant trivial talking; habitually *loquacious*"; the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. "Loquacious" signifies "given to continual talking; hence, apt to disclose secrets"; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested, and may be lively and for a time entertaining. We speak of a *loquacious* woman or a *garrulous* old man, but the words may be correctly reversed so as to apply to either a man or a woman. (2) Such a person may be styled a "purist." (3) A "linguist" is (*a*) an adept in *languages;* one who is acquainted with *several languages;* (*b*) a student of the history or science of language.

DR. WHITEHALL'S
RHEUMATIC CURE
WILL CONQUER YOUR RHEUMATISM

We want to prove this fact by sending you a **sample without cost.**

Ten years of successful use of this remedy in hospital and private practice by hundreds of physicians has demonstrated the fact that it removes the acid from the system, controls its formation, and dissolves recent deposits.

Remember it costs you nothing to try the remedy that gives sure results. Write to-day and we will mail you a trial box. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box, or by

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 267 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind

"Some lives are like Horse Shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

BOYS
OR THOSE WHO KNOW THEM

We are anxious to secure the **spare-time** services of bright, wide-awake boys everywhere, and to such we offer

MONEY!

A permanent weekly income.

PREMIUMS!

Everything a boy could desire and all of the very best quality.

A BUSINESS!

All their own, and a free start in it.

INDEPENDENCE!

A chance to win it and keep it.

A BUSINESS TRAINING!
All Free of Charge

ARE YOU a boy who would appreciate a chance like this, or DO YOU KNOW such a boy? If so, send name and address and name and business address of parent or guardian to **BOY DEPARTMENT, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.**

CHARMING GLIMPSES OF A FASCINATING LAND

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

"His vivid and realistic pictures of the Moor and his country can hardly fail to be largely read with profit and enlightenment by all who would know something of Morocco as it really is."—*Daily Telegraph.*

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

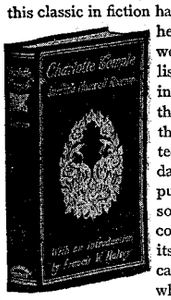
JUST READY!

Reprinted from the rare first American edition (1794), over 1,200 errors in later editions being corrected and the preface restored.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE

By SUSANNA HASWELL ROWSON

With an Historical and Biographical Introduction by Francis W. Halsey



Full of intense human interest and charmingly told, this classic in fiction has from generation to generation held its supremacy as one of the world's most popular books. Published in England 115 years ago it instantly leaped into the favor of the reading public. In America this success was quickly duplicated. It had no rival in its own day. None of Scott's Novels, published a generation later, had so general a reading. In this country no other book approached its sale until Uncle Tom's Cabin came out, but it is questioned whether even Mrs. Stowe's work equalled it in circulation. As Mr. Nason, the eminent critic, said:

"It has stolen its way alike into the study of the divine and into the workshop of the mechanic; into the parlor of the accomplished lady and the bedchamber of her waiting-maid; into the log hut on the extreme borders of modern civilization, and into the forecastle of the whaleship on the lonely ocean. It has been read by the grey-bearded professor after his divine Plato; the beardless clerk after balancing his accounts by night; by the traveler waiting for his next conveyance at the village inn; by the school-girl stealthily in her seat. It has beguiled the workman in his hut at night in the deep solitudes of the forest; it has cheated the farmer's son of many an hour while poring over its fascinating pages, seated around the broken spinning-wheel in the old attic; it has drawn tears from the miner's eyes in the dim twilight of his subterranean galley; it has unlocked the secret sympathies of the veteran soldier in his tent before the day of battle."

12mo, Cloth, Ornamental Covers, 16 Illustrations, 259 Pages. $1.25, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wish a Merry Christmas With a Merry Book By a Merry Man

"There is not a page but what will make the reader laugh heartily."—*Southern Star.*

"There's a laugh on every page and more new and good stories than have been gotten together in many a day."—*Nashville American.*

The Sunny Side of the Street

By MARSHALL P. WILDER

ELBERT HUBBARD says in the October *Philistine:*

"If you are liable to introspection and given to grouch ask your bookseller for a copy."

PUNCH (London) says:

"Marshall P. Wilder is known in two hemispheres as one of the best raconteurs of the day. . . . There is a good deal of wisdom in Marshall's wit. He has met most notable people in New York and London, and chats delightfully about them."

Fifth Edition—illustrated with humorous drawings. 12mo, cloth, ornamental cover. Frontispiece portrait of the author. 350 pages. $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30. At all Bookstores.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Christmas Number Ready!

With a beautiful illuminated cover in gold, blue, red, black and white, and six full-page half-tones printed on super-calendered cream paper, and including Veith's "Madonna of the Woods."

The Homiletic Review

THE MINISTERS' MONTHLY

"The Poetry of Jesus"
By Edwin Markham

"The Simple Life for the Minister"
By Charles Wagner

"Ministry in Cities"
By Edward Everett Hale

"Religious Solidarity"
By James Morris Whitton

"The Distinguishing Features in the Lives of Christ." By William Byron Forbush

Other Useful Articles by many eminent authorities, including WAYLAND HOYT, W. D. P. BLISS, JOHN BALCOM SHAW, S. PARKES CADMAN, H. ALLEN TUPPER, Jr., WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

Don't Miss This Rich Number

25 cents per copy

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW
44-60 East 23d Street, New York City

BUILDERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL

By H. L. PINER

A New Refreshing Volume Appealing to the Ideal in Everyday Life.

"It can not be properly read without moral uplifting."—**Pittsburg (Pa.) Times.**

"An optimistic work, full of beauty and good cheer."—**Philadelphia Inquirer.**

"A very fine treatment of a difficult, subtle and beautiful subject."—**Christian Intelligencer.**

"A very thoughtful, attractive and beautiful book."—**Herald-Presbyterian (Cinn.)**

"No person can read it without adding to his stock of culture."—**Texas Christian Advocate.**

"It bears the impress of a master mind whose ability to grasp and elucidate intricate subjects is strikingly revealed."—**Baltimore Methodist.**

"I read it with increasing interest to the end."—**Bishop Key.**

"With reverence and sincerity he propounds his ideals. The tone is excellent, elevated."—**Boston Advertiser.**

"A distinct contribution to the literature of the nation. It is refreshing to find a book so fresh and clean and having so pure and sweet an atmosphere as this."—**Texas School Journal.**

"The book places the author in the rank of the best writers."—**Ex-Lieut. Gov. J. R. Hindman, of Ky.**

"HIGHER SELF CULTURE IS THE THEME OF THIS BOOK. IT HAS A GENUINE QUIET CHARM."—**Philadelphia Record.**

"A book for the people. There is a hopefulness and purity of thought that will find it readers. I predict for 'Builders of the Beautiful' a popularity equal to that of Ralph Waldo Trine's 'In Tune With the Infinite.'"—**Sunset, San Francisco.**

"The conception and execution of the book are full of beauty."—**Lutheran Observer.**

"A remarkable book, reminding me of Emerson and of Tolstoy by turns. I congratulate the author."—**Florence Morse Kingsley.**

"One of the most inspiring and helpful books I ever read."—**Dr. Homer T. Wilson.**

"A marvelously beautiful and refreshing volume."—**Dr. W. D. Bradfield, St. Louis.**

"A charming book, an ideal holiday gift."—**King's Messenger.**

"Your body is the dramatization of your soul. It holds the tragedies and comedies of life."—**Preface.**

"As Pygmalion day after day carved upon the stone, hoping, dreaming, loving, till the marble took the graces of form and life and motion, so may you, without mallet or chisel, hammer or saw, construct the architecture of the Temple Beautiful."—**Extract.**

This book has met the enthusiastic approval of thinking people and lovers of high ideals. It will justify you to buy it; it will refresh you to read it.

Here is a book that will be refreshing to any age or condition of life;—to the old, the young, the athlete, the invalid, the recluse, the society patron, the father, the mother, the son, the daughter, the busy man, the man of leisure, the school-boy, the judge, the minister, the parishioner—a book for the heart and the life where high ideals and sweet spiritual affinities are treasured.

Price $1.50. Postage 12 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - NEW YORK CITY.

Are Your Manuscripts Returned?

IF SO, YOU NEED

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Containing directions to authors as to the manner of preparing copy and correcting proofs, with suggestions on submitting manuscripts for publications.

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY

Associate Editor of The Standard Dictionary

The Mail, New York: "The most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo, Cloth Binding, 148 Pages, Clear Print Price, 75 Cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

THE DOMESTIC BLUNDERS OF WOMEN

Critical sketches by a "Mere Man," constituting an attack upon woman's stronghold in the home. 12mo, cloth, 210 pages, $1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED

The Author Knows and Loves Boys

"Dr. Forbush certainly knows and loves the boys, and is well qualified to tell the story of Jesus in a way to reach the boy heart. I am much pleased with the tone of the book, and note how carefully the author has guarded against that free use of fictitious conversation which makes so many of the books on this theme unreliable as teachers of fact. The teacher of growing boys will find this a mine of suggestion and information."—*Rev. E. Morris Ferguson,* Newark, N. J.

AN IDEAL BOOK FOR EVERY BOY

By the Author of "The Boy Problem," etc.,

William Byron Forbush

The Boy's Life of Christ

WITH the same vividness and movement that is found in the favorite juvenile biographies of popular heroes the author portrays the heroic Jesus. He is seen playing the games of boys; camping out with the fishermen; sailing the lake in the storm; braving the enmity of the mighty; dying like a soldier for a holy cause. The book is dramatic; made of short sentences, crisp descriptions, plenty of dialog. It approaches the divine Jesus through human greatness.

THE CHAPTERS

A Word to Boys—A Word to Older People—A Boy from Nowhere—School Days Long Ago and Far Away—A Camping Tour in the Mountains—Three Days at College—The Village Carpenter—A Voice from the Desert—A Battle Royal—New Comrades—A Wellside Dialog—A Summer of Sunshine—A Family of Brothers—The Martyred Hero—Rejected—The Men He Might Have Had—The King is Seen in His Glory—Nearing the Holy City—The Heirs of His Kingdom—Three Whom Jesus Loved—The Triumphal Procession—In the Den of the Wolves—A Feast for Remembrance—What Happened in the Olive Orchard—The King Stands Before Kings—The King Dies for His People—The Morning of His Kingdom—Notes—The Leading Events in the Life of Jesus—Index.

Of Uncommon Vividness and Power

"In it the author has attempted a most difficult and delicate thing—to help boys to realize Jesus the Man. It would be too much, I think, to assert that the author has perfectly succeeded; I doubt if any one will ever do that. But this book contains passages of uncommon vividness and power; situations that are picturesque and real characters that are convincing; interpretations that are illuminating. It is well worth reading. One reading it would naturally turn to the Gospel with renewed interest, appreciation and insight."—*Dr. Walter G. Hervey,* Board of Education, New York.

A Handsome Book with Beautiful Illustrations

It is a striking and handsome volume, printed on first-class paper with large type and wide margins, and having a beautiful cover design in colors. Besides the valuable illustrations, a list of which is given below, there is a clear map of the country where Christ lived.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Finding of the Savior in the Temple
From the Painting by Holman Hunt

Jesus Cleansing the Temple
From the Drawing by J. M. H. Hofmann

Christ Healing the Sick
From the Painting by Albert Zimmermann

The Boy Christ
From the Painting by J. M. H. Hofmann

Christ Washing Peter's Feet
From the Painting by Ford Madox Brown

Golgotha
From the Painting by Jean Leon Jerome

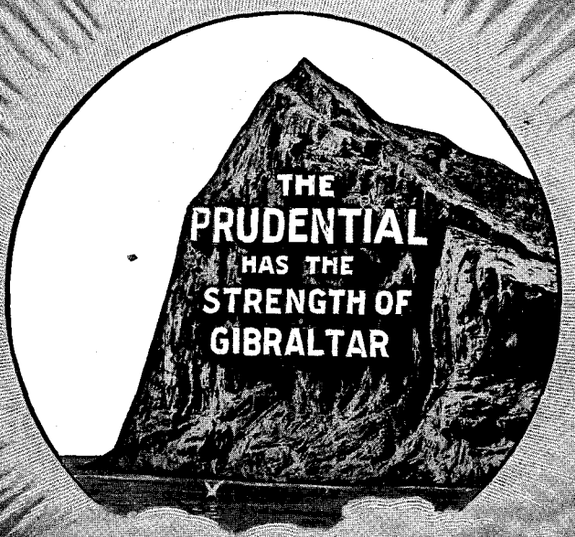
The Shadow of Death
From the Painting by Holman Hunt

"If You Seek Him"
From the Painting by Ferdinand Pauwels

12mo, Cloth, Ornamental Cover, 320 Pages. $1.25 net; by mail, $1.37.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The First Gleam of Sunshine

to brighten thousands of homes has been a Life Insurance Policy in The Prudential. Are you willing to look around the bountiful Christmas table and know that you haven't saved a cent against the day when your family may be sitting there without you?

Now is the time to act. Secure a Prudential policy and hand it to the wife and family at Christmas dinner. It will be the best Christmas you have ever enjoyed.

Write for Plans and Payments today, to Dept. R.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Insurance Company of America

INCORPORATED AS A STOCK COMPANY BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest. Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED